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(54) Title: MPL LIGAND ANALOGS (57) Abstract Mpl ligand analogs having one or more changed glycosylation sites as compared to a naturally occurring mpl ligand sequence of a corresponding number of amino acids are disclosed. The invention also relates to DNA sequences encoding said mpl ligand analogs, recombinant plasmids and host cells for analog expression, and therapeutic compositions including such analogs.		

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MPL LIGAND ANALOGS

Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to mpl ligand
analogs having at least one changed O- or N-linked
glycosylation site. The invention also relates to DNA
sequences encoding these mpl ligand analogs, and
10 recombinant plasmids and host cells for analog
expression.

Background of the Invention

 MGDF, or megakaryocyte growth and development
15 factor, is a recently cloned cytokine that appears to be
the major regulator of circulating platelet levels. See
Bartley, T.D. et al., *Cell* 77:1117-1124 (1994); Lok, S.
et al., *Nature* 369:565-568 (1994); de Sauvage, F.J. et
al., *Nature* 369:533-538 (1994); Miyazake, H. et al.,
20 *Exp. Hematol.* 22:838 (1994); and Kuter, D.J. et al.,
PNAS USA, 91:11104-11108 (1994). MGDF as described in
Bartley, T.D. et al., *Cell* 77:1117-1124 (1994), is also
referred to as thrombopoietin (TPO), mpl ligand, and
megapoietin. Herein, the term "mpl ligand" will be
25 used generically to refer to all polypeptides that
activate the mpl receptor, including TPO and MGDF. The
mpl receptor is a cell surface protein that, upon
activation, leads to production and/or development of
megakaryocytes and platelets. See WO 92/07074.

30 "Mpl ligand analogs" are polypeptides that
differ from native sequences in a way that affects the
number, location or type of carbohydrate linkage sites.
Such polypeptides are one aspect of the present
invention. Mature native human mpl ligand is a protein
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having 332 amino acids in total. The sequence of this protein (attached to a 21-amino acid long leader sequence) and the corresponding cDNA are shown in FIG. 1 herein (SEQ. ID NOs.: 1 and 2).

5 Recombinant mpl ligand produced in both Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) and *E. coli* cells has been demonstrated to have a biological activity of specifically stimulating or increasing megakaryocytes and/or platelets *in vivo* in mice, rats and monkeys. See
10 e.g., Hunt, P. et al., *Blood* 84(10):390A (1994). Human mpl ligand molecules that have been truncated (as compared to the 332 amino acid protein encoded by the cDNA in humans) so that they extend at least 151 amino acids, starting from amino acid position 22 in FIG. 1,
15 retain biological activity *in vivo*. FIG. 2 (SEQ. ID NOs.: 3 and 4) shows one example of a truncated mpl ligand molecule which, in mature form, has 174 amino acids and has biological activity. In FIG. 2, the 174 amino acid long protein is shown attached to a 21 amino
20 acid N-terminal leader sequence. This molecule was used to create some of the mpl ligand analogs in the examples section below. Other analogs are based on amino acids 1-199, 1-191, and 1-183 of FIG. 1. It is also possible to remove up to the first six amino acids
25 at the N-terminus of the mature human sequence mpl ligand protein and retain biological activity. Therefore, it appears that biological activity is retained within amino acids 7 to 151 (inclusive) of the mature amino acid sequence of human mpl ligand shown in
30 FIG. 1.

In general, many cell surface and secretory proteins produced by eukaryotic cells are modified with one or more oligosaccharide groups. This modification, referred to as glycosylation, can dramatically affect
35 the physical properties of proteins and can also be important in protein stability, secretion, and

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subcellular localization. Proper glycosylation can be essential for biological activity. In fact, some genes from eukaryotic organisms, when expressed in bacteria (e.g., *E. coli*) which lack cellular processes for glycosylating proteins, yield proteins that are recovered with little or no activity by virtue of their lack of glycosylation.

Glycosylation occurs at specific locations or sites along the polypeptide backbone and is usually of two types: O-linked oligosaccharides are attached to serine (Ser) or threonine (Thr) residues while N-linked oligosaccharides (chains) are attached to asparagine (Asn) residues when they are part of the sequence Asn-X-Ser/Thr, where X can be any amino acid except proline. X is preferably one of the 19 naturally occurring amino acids not counting proline. The structures of N-linked and O-linked oligosaccharides and the sugar residues found in each type are different. One type of sugar that is commonly found on both is N-acetylneuraminic acid (hereafter referred to as sialic acid). Sialic acid is usually the terminal residue of both N-linked and O-linked oligosaccharides and, by virtue of its negative charge, may confer acidic properties to the glycoprotein.

As used herein glycosylation "sites" are amino acid residues that are structurally able to link to glycosyl residues, although such sites may or may not be actually linked to a glycosyl residue. As noted above, O-linked sites are either Ser or Thr residues, whereas N-linked sites are either Asn-X-Ser or Asn-X-Thr, where X is defined as any amino acid other than Pro (preferably one of the 19 naturally-occurring amino acids, excluding Pro). Whether a given site is glycosylated with a glycosyl chain is determined by the host cell in which the molecule is expressed, the amino acids neighboring the site, and other factors.

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As used herein, the number of "chains" attached to a given mpl ligand analog will be the average number of carbohydrate (i.e., glycosyl) chains attached to a given mpl ligand molecule expressed by a particular host cell. Notably, the glycosylation sites for natural and corresponding recombinant mpl ligand will generally be the same, whereas the number of chains will possibly vary depending upon whether the particular host cell used for recombinant expression attaches glycosyl chains to the same sites or not, as compared to the natural source. Herein, whenever a comparison is made between recombinant and natural mpl ligand analogs, the same number of amino acids will be compared, regardless of whether the natural source actually produces an mpl ligand molecule having that length. Thus, "natural" refers to the sequence employed in a particular species (such as human) rather than the length of the molecule actually expressed in such natural source.

Naturally occurring mpl ligand is a glycosylated molecule. The glycosylation pattern of natural mpl ligand is related to two key domains that have been found in mpl ligand. The sequence of the first approximately 151 amino acids of mature human mpl ligand, corresponding to an active portion of the molecule, bears notable homology to erythropoietin (EPO), a cytokine capable of stimulating production of erythrocytes, and is referred to as the "EPO-like" domain of human mpl ligand. The remaining amino acids of the mature protein make up a so-called "N-linked carbohydrate" domain, since they include most if not all of the natural sites for N-linked glycosylation. In human mpl ligand, there are six N-linked glycosylation sites all contained in the N-linked glycosylation domain. Both domains contain O-linked glycosylation sites. There are an estimated 12-14 O-linked

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glycosylation chains in the molecule. Experimental evidence with human mpl ligand DNA expressed recombinantly in CHO cells reveals that in the EPO-like domain at least two O-linked sites are glycosylated, at positions 1 (Ser) and 37 (Thr).

Glycoproteins such as mpl ligand can be separated into different charged forms using techniques such as isoelectric focusing (IEF). For example, several parties have reported IEF studies of crude and partially purified erythropoietin preparations (Lukowsky et al., *J. Biochem.* 50:909 (1972); Shelton et al., *Biochem. Med.* 12:45 (1975); Fuhr et al., *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Comm.* 98:930 (1981)).

In spite of the above information on glycosylation of mpl ligand molecules, there remains a need to obtain mpl ligand molecules having a different glycosylation pattern and which retain or have improved biological activity.

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to provide novel glycosylated mpl ligand molecules, referred to as mpl ligand analogs. It is a further object of this invention to provide pharmaceutical compositions containing such molecules and methods of treating conditions treatable by mpl ligand with the mpl ligand analogs of this invention.

Summary of the Invention

In one embodiment, the subject invention relates to analogs of mpl ligand comprising an amino acid sequence which includes at least one added, at least one deleted, and/or a combination of at least one added and deleted, site for glycosylation as compared to the corresponding natural sequence mpl ligand. The added or deleted site(s) for glycosylation may result in a greater or lesser number of carbohydrate chains, and higher or lower sialic acid content, than corresponding

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natural sequence mpl ligand, particularly human mpl ligand. For example, one type of analog could involve deleting one or more N- or O-linked sites, and addition of one or more N- or O-linked sites at the same or
5 another position.

In another aspect of the above embodiment, the subject invention relates to mpl ligand analogs comprising amino acid sequences which involve replacement of one or more N- or O-linked glycosylation
10 sites with one or more non-naturally occurring sites. Thus, an N-linked site may be replaced with a different N-linked site; an N-linked site may be replaced with an O-linked site; an O-linked site may be replaced with a different O-linked site; and an O-linked site may be
15 replaced with an N-linked site.

Combinations of any of the above changes are further encompassed within this invention.

The invention further encompasses DNA sequences encoding such mpl ligand analogs, and recombinant plasmids
20 and host cells for analog expression.

In all of the above cases, the change in glycosylation site results in a change in the number, amount, location or type (N- vs. O-) of glycosyl chains in the resulting mpl ligand analog and retains a
25 biological activity of mpl ligand, i.e., the analog can still activate the mpl receptor. Activation of the mpl receptor means that megakaryocytopoiesis is enhanced thereby resulting in an increase in platelets in vivo.

30 Brief Description of the Drawings

FIG. 1 shows the DNA and amino acid sequence of native human mpl ligand including a signal peptide (amino acids -21 to -1) and the mature amino acid
sequence (1-332).

35 FIG. 2 shows the DNA and amino acid sequence of mpl ligand corresponding to amino acids 1-174 of the

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human mature mpl ligand sequence attached to a 21 amino acid long signal peptide. The sequences flanking the coding regions have introduced XbaI and SalI cloning sites at the 5' and 3' ends respectively.

5 FIG. 3 shows a Western blot with *E. coli* and CHO expressed mpl ligand. MK stands for Met-Lys, which is added to the N-terminus of mpl ligand for expression in *E. coli*, and may be cleaved off using a dipeptidase, such as cathepsin C. A molecule in which MK has been
10 removed is referred to as desMK. Treatment with the glycosidases neuraminidase and O-glycanase is indicated.

FIG. 4 shows *in vivo* activity of *E. coli* and CHO expressed mpl ligand in normal mice, in terms of platelet counts. The data indicates that glycosylated
15 mpl ligand (CHO material) has superior activity than non-glycosylated (*E. coli*) material. This may be a result of increased half-life for the glycosylated material. For example, CHO 332 stands for human mpl ligand amino acids 1-332 (FIG. 1) expressed in CHO
20 cells.

FIG. 5 shows a Western blot analysis of COS cell supernatants of recombinant human mpl ligand and analogs 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, and 11. The construction of the analogs is described in Example 4. Analog 4, 7, 10
25 have at least one additional carbohydrate chain as evidenced by slower gel mobility. The analog numbers correspond to analog numbers provided in Table 1 (e.g., 11 corresponds to analog N11). The control is N1 in Table 1.

30 FIG. 6 shows a Western blot analysis of COS cell supernatants of recombinant human mpl ligand and analogs 4, 5, 13, 14, and 15. The construction of the analogs is described in Example 4. Analog 4, 13, 14, and 15 have at least one additional carbohydrate chain
35 as evidenced by slower gel mobility.

FIG. 7 shows a Western blot analysis of COS

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cell supernatants of human mpl ligand and indicated mpl ligand analogs after treatment with N-glycanase. The results indicate that the analogs have differential glycosylation patterns.

5 FIG. 8 shows the results of a human megakaryocyte growth bioassay with mpl ligand analogs. Panels A and D are the positive and negative controls respectively. The well pictured in panel A received 37.5 pg of wild type (i.e., natural sequence) mpl ligand
10 1-174 COS-1 conditioned medium and shows substantial megakaryocyte growth. Panel D received 1.5 ul of COS-1 mock conditioned medium and shows no growth. Panels B and C are mpl ligand 1-174 analogs 7 and 10 respectively. Panel B received 9.0 pg of mpl ligand
15 COS-1 conditioned medium while panel C received 27 pg and both show excellent megakaryocyte growth.

 FIG. 9 shows a Western blot analysis of CHO mpl ligand 1-174 and analogs N4 and N15 (see Table 1). Slower gel mobility demonstrates that analog N4 (4B) has
20 one additional oligosaccharide while analog N15 (15-8) has two additional oligosaccharides.

 FIG. 10 shows a Western blot of CHO cell-produced mpl ligand analogs with and without treatment with N-glycanase as indicated. Slower gel mobility
25 after treatment with N-glycanase demonstrates the presence of N-linked oligosaccharide.

 FIG. 11 shows platelet counts from mice treated with various forms of mpl ligand at various doses. The data demonstrate that increased amounts of
30 N- and/or O-linked carbohydrate result in increased in vivo activity.

 FIG. 12 shows a Western blot analysis of COS-produced mpl ligand 1-174, along with analogs N10, N15, N33, N39, N31, N35, and N40. The number of added N-
35 linked glycosyl sites is also indicated. The figure shows that increasing the number of N-linked sites

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reduces the mobility of mpl ligand due to increasing amounts of N-linked carbohydrate.

FIG. 13 shows a Western blot analysis of COS-produced mpl ligand 1-174, along with analogs N15, N29, N30, and N38. The number of N-linked glycosyl chains is also indicated.

Detailed Description of the Invention

The subject invention provides mpl ligands with different glycosylation sites as compared to natural mpl ligand having a corresponding sequence. Preferably, the resulting molecules are those having additional glycosylation sites that are occupied by glycosyl chains upon expression in a mammalian cell (such as COS, CHO, and human cells).

In a first embodiment, the subject invention relates to analogs of mpl ligand comprising an amino acid sequence which includes at least one added, at least one deleted, and/or at least one added and deleted, site for glycosylation as compared to corresponding natural sequence mpl ligand. The added or deleted site(s) for glycosylation may result in a greater or lesser number of carbohydrate chains, and higher or lower sialic acid content, than corresponding natural sequence mpl ligand, particularly human mpl ligand. A combination of a deletion of one site and addition of another site would result in no net change in the number of sites, but rather, a change in location and/or type of site. Such combined change analogs are also encompassed within this invention.

In another aspect of the above embodiment, the subject invention relates to mpl ligand analogs comprising amino acid sequences which include replacement of one or more N- or O-linked glycosylation sites with one or more non-naturally occurring sites. Thus, an N-linked site may be replaced with a different

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N-linked site; an N-linked site may be replaced with an O-linked site; an O-linked site may be replaced with a different O-linked site; and/or an O-linked site may be replaced with an N-linked site. Replacement of one site
5 with another site in essentially the same location may have the result of increasing the glycosylation efficiency at that site, or other effects. For example, evidence is provided herein that a Thr residue instead of a Ser residue may increase the glycosylation
10 efficiency at O-linked sites.

The term "mpl ligand", as used herein, includes naturally occurring mpl ligand, truncations of naturally occurring mpl ligand as well as non-naturally occurring polypeptides having an amino acid sequence and
15 glycosylation sufficiently duplicative of that of naturally occurring mpl ligand to allow possession of a biological activity of specifically stimulating growth, development and/or production of megakaryocytes and/or platelets. Mpl ligand analogs based on at least amino
20 acids 7-151 up to amino acids 1-332 of FIG. 1 are preferred.

In a preferred embodiment, mpl ligand is the product of the expression of an exogenous DNA sequence that has been transfected into a eukaryotic host cell;
25 that is, in a preferred embodiment the mpl ligand is "recombinant mpl ligand". The preferred eukaryotic host is mammalian, particularly preferably CHO cells. Recombinant mpl ligand is advantageously produced according to the procedures described herein and in the
30 publications cited herein regarding cloning and expression of mpl ligand.

Some additional preferred mpl ligand molecules have the following amino acid sequences, based on FIG. 1 herein:

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	mpl ligand 1-332	amino acids 1-332 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 1-199	amino acids 1-199 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 1-191	amino acids 1-191 of FIG. 1
5	mpl ligand 1-183	amino acids 1-183 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 1-174	amino acids 1-174 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 1-163	amino acids 1-163 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 1-153	amino acids 1-153 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 1-152	amino acids 1-152 of FIG. 1
10	mpl ligand 1-151	amino acids 1-151 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 7-332	amino acids 7-332 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 7-199	amino acids 7-199 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 7-191	amino acids 7-191 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 7-183	amino acids 7-183 of FIG. 1
15	mpl ligand 7-174	amino acids 7-174 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 7-163	amino acids 7-163 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 7-153	amino acids 7-153 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 7-152	amino acids 7-152 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 7-151	amino acids 7-151 of FIG. 1
20		

It should be noted, for example, that mpl ligand 1-183, 1-191, 7-183, and 7-191 encompass one or two additional naturally-occurring glycosylation sites on the C-terminus thereof, as compared to shorter .

25 sequences. In each of the above cases, Met-Lys may further be included in the N-terminus thereof.

The *in vitro* specific activities referred to herein are measurements of relative *in vitro* specific activities and are not measurements of absolute *in vitro*

30 specific activities. For the purposes of this application, the specific activities are used only to compare relative activities of mpl ligand analogs that have been assayed using the same assay, using the same conditions including the same internal standard, and

35 having the same analysis of the data used to calculate specific activity, etc.

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As used herein the phrases "analog of mpl ligand" or "mpl ligand analog" refer to mpl ligand with one or more changes in the amino acid sequence of mpl ligand which result in a change in the type (N- or O-linked, which may affect the amount of carbohydrate attached), number, or location of sites for carbohydrate attachment. In a preferred embodiment, the change in glycosylation site(s) results in a change in the number of glycosyl chains attached to the mpl ligand molecule.

5 In a particularly preferred embodiment, the change in glycosylation site(s) adds at least one (generally 1-6, preferably 1-5, particularly preferably 2-4) glycosyl chains, and most preferably the chain(s) is(are) added via N-linkage. In another particularly preferred

10 embodiment, the mpl ligand analog retains at least equivalent biological activity *in vivo* as compared to natural sequence mpl ligand (e.g., human mpl ligand) and may possess substantially higher activity *in vivo*, as measured in assays for biological activity. Such assays

15 include those that detect megakaryocyte or platelet production.

To prepare such analogs of mpl ligand, preferably they are generated by site-directed mutagenesis resulting in additions, deletions, or

25 substitutions of amino acid residues that add, eliminate or alter sites that are available for glycosylation. By "altered" is meant that a site has been deleted while another has been added at the same or another location as the deleted site. However, as is appreciated by

30 those skilled in the art, other methods could result in a gene encoding the same amino acid sequence, and such methods are encompassed herein. The resulting analogs may have fewer or more (preferably more) attached carbohydrate chains than natural human/recombinant mpl

35 ligand.

Addition of one or more carbohydrate (i.e.,

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glycosyl) chains to mpl ligand is one important object of this invention. Mpl ligand analogs having more carbohydrate chains than those found in the corresponding naturally-occurring amino acid sequence (e.g., 1-332 or 1-174, etc.) are generated by adding glycosylation sites which do not perturb the secondary or tertiary conformation in a way that would substantially reduce biological activity. As used herein the "naturally-occurring" mpl ligand refers to an amino acid sequence having the corresponding number of amino acids as the relevant analog, even if the particular length of mpl ligand species is not actually expressed in the native species. Advantageously, the analog of mpl ligand has up to 6 additional sites for N-glycosylation or O-glycosylation, resulting in the addition of from 1 up to 6 additional N-linked or O-linked carbohydrate chains (or a combination thereof).

For example, a Pro at position 30 is replaced by an Asn and a Val at position 32 is replaced by a Thr to give the sequence Asn-Glu-Thr, which serves as a new site for N-glycosylation (analog N4 below; see Table 1).

Analogues may also be constructed which have two or more additional N-linked chains by combining mutations; for example, analogs N4 and N10 described in Table 1 may be combined to yield an analog with two additional sites for carbohydrate addition (i.e., analog N15 in Table 1). In a like manner analogs with three or more added chains can be constructed. As will be appreciated by those skilled in the art, the subject invention includes many other analogs of mpl ligand having different sites for glycosylation (in terms of number, type or location of site). The mpl ligand analogs of this invention are in all cases particularly preferably based on mpl ligand having a human amino acid sequence (see FIGs. 1 and 2); however, analogs based on mpl ligand sequences from other species (e.g., dog, pig,

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monkey, mouse or rat) are also contemplated herein.

Insertions of amino acids to create glycosylation sites are also contemplated. For example, a Glu at position 57 is replaced by a Thr and Asn is inserted immediately after Met at position 55 as follows:

-Gln-Met-Glu-Glu-Thr-

54 55 56 57 58

→

10

-Gln-Met-Asn-Glu-Thr-Thr-

54 55 55' 56 57 58

This adds a new glycosylation site (amino acids 55', 56, and 57). See analog N23 below.

Also included within the analogs of this invention are analogs which have one or more amino acids extending from the carboxy terminal end of mpl ligand wherein the carboxy terminal extension provides at least one additional carbohydrate site. The carboxy terminus of mpl ligand will vary depending upon the particular form of mpl ligand used (e.g., mpl ligand 1-332 amino acids, or mpl ligand 1-163 amino acids). An additional carbohydrate site may be added to the carboxy terminus of an mpl ligand species by adding amino acids to the carboxy terminus, such amino acids containing one or more N- or O-linked glycosylation sites.

Tables 1 and 6 list some exemplary mpl ligand analogs which have additional sites for N-linked carbohydrate chains. The analogs have the sequence Asn-X-Ser or Asn-X-Thr included at various positions in the human mpl ligand polypeptide chain based on the human amino acid sequences to create N-linked sites. Tables 4 and 7 list those analogs which add at least one additional N-linked carbohydrate chain, as evidenced by the migration of the glycoproteins on SDS gels (see, Example 6 and FIGs. 3, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 12, and 13). Note that these Tables also include some truncated

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species that are not "analogues" as defined herein (i.e., N1, N16, N17, and N31). These are listed in the Tables to show how various truncated species were prepared.

Also encompassed by the present invention are
5 DNA sequences encoding the mpl ligand analogs disclosed herein, preferably those encoding analogs having additional sites for N-linked chains. Procedures used to introduce changes into the mpl ligand DNA sequence for the purpose of creating, deleting and/or altering
10 attachment sites for carbohydrates are disclosed in Examples 4 and 14.

These mpl ligand analogs can be the product of expression of an exogenous DNA sequence, i.e., produced through recombinant DNA technology, they can be
15 chemically synthesized products or they may be produced by combined methods. An exogenous DNA sequence comprises cDNA, genomic DNA or chemically synthesized DNA encoding an mpl ligand analog. Recombinant DNA plasmids and eukaryotic host cells useful for the
20 expression of such analogs are also provided. Expression vectors include any vector which is capable of expressing cloned DNA sequences in a eukaryotic host cell, particularly those vectors used for expression in COS and CHO cells. Examples of such vectors include
25 plasmids pDSR α and pDSR α 2, see *Mol. Cell. Biol.* 8:466-472 (1988); WO 91/13160 (1991); and WO 90/14363 (1990). The cultivation of COS and CHO host cells expressing mpl ligand analogs was carried out using standard procedures known to those skilled in the art.

30 Changing the number, type, location, or amount of carbohydrate chains attached to mpl ligand may confer advantageous properties such as increased solubility, greater resistance to proteolysis, reduced immunogenicity, increased serum half-life, and increased
35 or altered biological activity.

Conditioned media from COS cells expressing

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mpl ligand analogs N2 - N15 (N1 is human mpl ligand 1-174; see FIG. 2) were analyzed for *in vitro* biological activity and the results shown in Table 4.

Conditioned media from COS cells expressing
5 mpl ligand analogs/truncations N15-N40 were analyzed for *in vitro* biological activity and the results are shown in Table 7.

In vivo biological activity results for various forms are presented in FIG. 11 (see Example 13).

10 Another embodiment of the invention relates to mammalian (e.g., Chinese Hamster Ovary, CHO) host cells which preferentially synthesize mpl ligand or analogs of mpl ligand having greater than a specific number of sialic acids per molecule, e.g. greater than that found
15 in mpl ligand 1-332, 1-199, 1-191, 1-183, 1-174, 1-163, 1-153, 1-152, or 1-151 produced naturally or recombinantly in a eukaryotic cell. *In vitro* activities of analogs N4 and N15, along with full-length and various truncated species expressed in CHO cells are
20 shown in Table 5.

The sialic acid content of the mpl ligand molecule may affect its *in vivo* biological activity. For example, tetraantennary (four-branched) N-linked oligosaccharides most commonly provide four possible
25 sites for sialic acid attachment while bi- and triantennary oligosaccharides, which can substitute for the tetraantennary form at asparagine-linked sites, commonly have at most only two or three sialic acids attached. O-linked oligosaccharides commonly provide
30 two sites for sialic acid attachment. Thus, mpl ligand molecules with N-linked carbohydrate substituted for O-linked carbohydrate can accommodate two additional sialic acids per chain provided the N-linked oligosaccharides are tetraantennary. Mammalian cell
35 cultures are screened for those cells that preferentially add tetraantennary chains to recombinant

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mpl ligand, thereby maximizing the number of sites for sialic acid attachment.

Dihydrofolate reductase (DHFR) deficient Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells are a commonly used
5 host cell for the production of recombinant glycoproteins including recombinant mpl ligand.

Compositions comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an mpl ligand analog in accordance with this together with a suitable diluent, adjuvant
10 and/or carrier useful in mpl ligand therapy are further encompassed by this invention. A "therapeutically effective amount" as used herein refers to that amount which provides therapeutic effect for a given condition and administration regimen.

15 The present compositions can be systemically administered parenterally. Alternatively, the compositions may be administered intravenously or subcutaneously. When systemically administered, the therapeutic compositions for use in this invention may
20 be in the form of a pyrogen-free, parenterally acceptable aqueous solution. The preparation of such pharmaceutically acceptable protein solutions, with due regard to pH, isotonicity, stability and the like, is within the skill of the art. The specific route chosen
25 will depend upon the condition being treated. The administration of mpl ligand or mpl ligand analogs is preferably done as part of a formulation containing a suitable carrier, such as human serum albumin, a suitable diluent, such as a buffered saline solution,
30 and/or a suitable adjuvant. The required dosage will be in amounts sufficient to raise the platelet levels of patients and will vary depending upon the severity of the condition being treated, the method of administration used and the like.

35 The conditions to be treated by the methods and compositions of the present invention are generally

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those which involve an existing megakaryocyte/platelet deficiency or an expected megakaryocyte/platelet deficiency in the future (e.g., because of planned surgery). Such conditions will usually be the result of a deficiency (temporary or permanent) of active mpl ligand *in vivo*. The generic term for platelet deficiency is thrombocytopenia, and hence the methods and compositions of the present invention are generally available for treating thrombocytopenia.

- Thrombocytopenia (platelet deficiencies) may be present for various reasons, including chemotherapy, bone marrow transplants, and other therapy with a variety of drugs, radiation therapy, surgery, accidental blood loss, and other specific disease conditions. Exemplary specific disease conditions that involve thrombocytopenia and may be treated in accordance with this invention are: aplastic anemia, idiopathic thrombocytopenia, metastatic tumors which result in thrombocytopenia, systemic lupus erythematosus, splenomegaly, Fanconi's syndrome, vitamin B12 deficiency, folic acid deficiency, May-Hegglin anomaly, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome, and paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria. Also, certain treatments for AIDS result in thrombocytopenia (e.g., AZT). Certain wound healing disorders might also benefit from an increase in platelet numbers.

- With regard to anticipated platelet deficiencies, e.g., due to future surgery or future thrombocytopenia-inducing therapy, an mpl ligand analog of the present invention could be administered several days to several hours prior to the need for platelets. With regard to acute situations, e.g., accidental and massive blood loss, an mpl ligand analog could be administered along with blood or purified platelets.

- The dosage regimen involved in a method for treating the above-described conditions will be

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determined by the attending physician, considering various factors which modify the action of drugs, e.g. the age, condition, body weight, sex and diet of the patient, the severity of any infection, time of
5 administration and other clinical factors. Generally, the daily regimen should be in the range of 0.01-1000 micrograms of mpl ligand analog per kilogram of body weight, preferably 0.1-10 micrograms per kilogram of body weight.

10 The therapeutic methods, compositions and polypeptides of the present invention may also be employed, alone or in combination with other cytokines, soluble mpl (i.e., mpl ligand) receptor, hematopoietic factors, interleukins, growth factors or antibodies in
15 the treatment of disease states characterized by other symptoms as well as platelet deficiencies. It is anticipated that an mpl ligand analog molecule will prove useful in treating some forms of thrombocytopenia in combination with general stimulators of
20 hematopoiesis, such as IL-3 or GM-CSF. Other megakaryocytic stimulatory factors, i.e., meg-CSF, stem cell factor (SCF), leukemia inhibitory factor (LIF), oncostatin M (OSM), or other molecules with megakaryocyte stimulating activity may also be employed
25 with mpl ligand. Additional exemplary cytokines or hematopoietic factors for such co-administration include IL-1 alpha, IL-1 beta, IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-5, IL-6, IL-11, colony stimulating factor-1 (CSF-1), GM-CSF, granulocyte colony stimulating factor (G-CSF), EPO,
30 interferon-alpha (IFN-alpha), IFN-beta, or IFN-gamma. It may further be useful to administer, either simultaneously or sequentially, an effective amount of a soluble mammalian Mpl receptor, which appears to have an effect of causing megakaryocytes to fragment into
35 platelets once the megakaryocytes have reached mature form. Thus, administration of mpl ligand analog (to

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enhance the number of mature megakaryocytes) followed by administration of the soluble mpl receptor (to inactivate the analog and allow the mature megakaryocytes to produce platelets) is expected to be a particularly effective means of stimulating platelet production. The dosage recited above would be adjusted to compensate for such additional components in the therapeutic composition. Progress of the treated patient can be monitored by conventional methods.

Additional modifications of the analogs of this invention may also be carried out, e.g., to increase activity, stability, half-life, etc. For example, pegylation (poly- or mono-) could be added to the mpl ligand analog via amino groups on the protein or via the carbohydrate groups. Also, fatty acids or other polymers could be attached to the protein or carbohydrate groups.

The following examples are offered to more fully illustrate the invention, but are not to be construed as limiting the scope thereof. The mpl ligand standard used in the bioassays employed in the Examples is a recombinant mpl ligand standard that was expressed in *E. coli*, refolded into an active conformation and purified. Thus, only relative specific activities are being measured.

EXAMPLE 1

Construction of Mpl Ligand 1-174

Human mpl ligand gene encoding amino acids 1-174 (starting with S-P-A-P-P-A...) of FIG. 2 was generated from a human fetal liver cDNA library (Bartley et al, *Cell* 77: 1117-1124 (1994) by polymerase chain reaction (PCR). The 5' PCR primer encoded the amino terminus of human mpl ligand, an XbaI site, and an

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optimized Kozak sequence. The 3' primer contained a termination codon and a SalI restriction site. The amplified DNA fragment was digested with XbaI and SalI then ligated to XbaI and SalI cut pDSR α 2. The resultant
5 plasmid, pDSR α 2 mpl ligand 1-174 was used for mammalian cell expression. The sequence of the resulting gene (including the signal peptide) is shown in FIG. 2.

Plasmid DNA containing mpl ligand 1-174 was digested with XbaI and SalI restriction enzymes, the
10 resulting DNA fragments were subjected to agarose gel electrophoresis, and the 605 nt mpl ligand 1-174 DNA fragment was isolated from the gel using a GeneClean™ kit and procedures supplied by the manufacturer (BIO 101, Inc.). Plasmid pDSR α 2 as described in WO 90/14363
15 (1990) was also digested with XbaI and SalI restriction enzymes and the vector fragment was recovered. Ligation of the two fragments results in pDSR α 2 (mpl ligand 1-174).

20

EXAMPLE 2

Expression of Mpl Ligand 1-174 in CHO Cells and
Purification

25 Dihydrofolate reductase deficient (DHFR⁻) Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cells were transfected with pDSR α 2-mpl ligand 1-174. A 100 mm tissue culture dish was plated with 1x10⁶ CHO DHFR⁻ cells grown in CHO D⁻ medium (DMEM, 10% Fetal bovine serum, 1% penicillin/
30 streptomycin/glutamine, 1% nonessential amino acids (Gibco) and 1% HT supplement (Gibco)) the day before transfection. Four transfections were performed. For each transfection, plasmid DNA (50 ug) was linearized by digesting with Pvu I and Buffer H
35 (Boehringer Mannheim). A DNA precipitate was then formed and added to the plates dropwise as per the

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Mammalian Cell Transfection Kit (Speciality Media). After 24 hours in a tissue culture incubator the medium was replaced with fresh CHO D- medium. Twenty four hours later the cells were split into 96 well tissue culture plates with 100 ul of CHO select medium (D-MEM, 5% dialyzed fetal Bovine serum, 1% penicillin/streptomycin/glutamine, 1% nonessential amino acids (Gibco)) per well and transformants were selected. Medium was changed weekly until colonies appeared. After two weeks, mpl ligand expression was screened for using the 32D cell proliferation assay described below (see Example 9). Those clones expressing in excess of 1×10^5 units/ml were expanded and frozen in cryogenic storage. One clone was expanded for roller bottle production and approximately 8 liters of conditioned medium was produced.

Plasmid pDSR α 2 containing mpl ligand 1-174 cDNA was transfected into DHFR-deficient CHO cells as explained above. Two liters of serum-free CHO cell conditioned medium (50% D-MEM, 50% HAMS-F12, 1% penicillin/ streptomycin/glutamine, 1% nonessential amino acids(Gibco)) from roller bottles seeded with CHO cells expressing mpl ligand 1-174 was concentrated 15 fold using a 2L Amicon Model 2000 stirred cell and a 10,000 dalton molecular weight cut-off membrane (YM10, Amicon). Forty-five milliliters of concentrated conditioned medium was then loaded directly onto a 4 ml hu-MPL-X affinity column at a flow rate of 0.4 ml/min using a Pharmacia FPLC. The affinity column was constructed by coupling 1.5-2.5 milligrams of Mpl-X (the soluble extra-cellular domain of the mpl receptor) per milliliter of Pharmacia CNBr activated Sepharose resin as recommended by the manufacturer. After loading, the column was washed with 16 ml of phosphate buffered saline (PBS; 10 mM Na \cdot PO $_4$ pH 6.8/150 mM NaCl) and then 24 ml of 10 mM Tris, pH 8.0 / 1M NaCl. Mpl ligand

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(1-174) was eluted with 40 ml of 20 mM CAPS (3-[Cyclohexylamino]-1 propanesulfonic acid) pH 10.5 / 1M NaCl / 5 mM CHAPS(3-[(3-Cholamidopropyl) dimethylammonio]-1-propanesulfonate) in 6 ml fractions.

- 5 The second fraction yielded a single band on a 14% SDS gel. This material was concentrated and buffer exchanged against a saline solution of 0.9% NaCl and was biologically active in vitro and in vivo. Other forms of CHO cell expressed mpl ligand were purified in a
10 similar manner.

EXAMPLE 3

15 In vivo Biological Activity of Recombinant Human Mpl
Ligand

Platelet counts from mice treated with various forms of mpl ligand were measured. CHO-derived mpl ligand 1-332, 1-174, 1-163, and 1-153 were produced and
20 purified by Mpl-receptor affinity chromatography. E. coli-derived Met-Lys-mpl ligand 1-332, Met-Lys-mpl ligand 1-174, Met-Lys-mpl ligand 1-163 and Met-Lys-mpl ligand 1-153 were produced and purified by conventional chromatography.

25 FIG. 4 shows platelet counts from mice treated with various forms of CHO cell-derived (solid lines) or E. coli-derived (dashed lines) recombinant human mpl ligand. Normal, female Balb/c mice were injected subcutaneously with the indicated concentration
30 of mpl ligand for 5 consecutive days. Test bleeds from a small lateral cut in a tail vein were collected 24 hours after the last injection. Blood cell analyses were performed with a Sysmex electronic blood cell analyzer (Baxter Diagnostics, Inc. Irvine, CA). Data
35 are represented as the mean of determinations of 4

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animals, +/- standard error of the mean. Other blood cell parameters such as total white blood cell counts or red blood cell counts were not affected by these treatments (data not shown).

5 The results indicate that CHO cell expressed forms of mpl ligand have an increased in vivo activity relative to the same forms of mpl ligand produced in *E. coli*. As described in Example 6, the CHO cell expressed forms of mpl ligand all contain N and/or O-linked
10 carbohydrate and the *E. coli* expressed mpl ligand forms do not. This indicates that the carbohydrate enhances the in vivo activity of mpl ligand. The increased in vivo activity conferred by the carbohydrate may be a result of increased circulatory half life, increased
15 stability or a combination of both.

EXAMPLE 4

Construction of Mpl Ligand Analogs N2-N15

20

Procedures for generating additional glycosylation sites for mpl ligand are described below.

The following oligonucleotide primers were synthesized for use in in vitro mutagenesis to prepare
25 analogs N2-N14 (see Table 1 for the structures of these analogs):

N2 -	CCCATGTCAATCACAGCAGACT	SEQ ID NO.: 5
N3 -	CTTCACAGCAACCTGAGCCAGT	SEQ ID NO.: 6
30 N4 -	CAGTGCAACGAGACCCACCCTTTG	SEQ ID NO.: 7
N5 -	GCCTACAAATGTCACGCTGCCTGCT	SEQ ID NO.: 8
N6 -	CCCACTTGTAACATCATCCCTC	SEQ ID NO.: 9
N7 -	CAACTGAACGCCACTTGTCTCTCA	SEQ ID NO.: 10
N8 -	ACTTGTCTCAACTCCACCCTGGGGGA	SEQ ID NO.: 11
35 N9 -	CTCCTGGGGAACCTTTCTGGA	SEQ ID NO.: 12
N10 -	GACCACAAATCACACCGATCCCAAT	SEQ ID NO.: 13

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N11 - ACCCTTTGTCTACAAATGTCACGCTGCCTGCT	SEQ ID NO.: 14
N12 - TCTCTCAAACCTCACGGGGGAGCTT	SEQ ID NO.: 15
N13 - TGGAAAAATCAGACGGAGGAGAC	SEQ ID NO.: 16
N14 - TGGAGGAGAACAAGACACAGGACAT	SEQ ID NO.: 17

5

To construct m13mp18 mpl ligand 1-174, the gene of FIG. 2 was introduced into XbaI and SalI restriction enzyme digested m13mp18 DNA. Single stranded DNA was recovered from supernatants of *E. coli* strain RZ1032 infected by m13mp18(mpl ligand 1-174) as described by Kunkel et al., *Methods in Enzymol.* 154:367 (1987) and Messing, *Methods in Enzymol.* 101:20 (1983). For in vitro mutagenesis approximately 0.5 µg of single-stranded DNA and 0.125 pmole of one of the synthetic primers described above were mixed with 6 µl of buffer (250 mM Tris pH 7.8, 50 mM MgCl₂, 50 mM dithiothreitol and 1% Bovine serum albumin (BSA-Pharmacia)). The primers were previously kinased with ATP and T4 polynucleotide kinase prior to addition. For annealing of the primer to the template, the reaction volume was adjusted to 10 µl with water, the mixture was heated to 65°C for 5 minutes and then allowed to cool to room temperature. For the elongation reaction 2.5 µl of each of dTTP, dATP, dGTP and dCTP and 1 ml ATP (all at 10 µM) were added, followed by 1 µl (1 unit) of *E. coli* DNA polymerase (Klenow fragment) and 1 µl (1 unit) of T4 DNA ligase. The mixture was then incubated overnight at 14°C and used to transform *E. coli* JM 109 (Yanisch-Perron et al. *Gene* 33, 103 (1985)) as described (Messing, *supra*).

To identify mutant clones by differential hybridization, plaques on nutrient agar were transferred to Gene Screen filters (New England Nuclear). The DNA was cross-linked to filters by irradiating them in a UV Stratalinker Model 1800 using the auto cross-link mode (Stratagene). They were then incubated for one hour in

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6x SSC (0.9M NaCl/0.09M Na-citrate) containing 1% SDS at 60°C. For the hybridization, the oligonucleotide primer above (8 pmoles) was end-labeled with T4 polynucleotide kinase and γ ^{32}P -labeled ATP and incubated with the
5 filters overnight in 6x SSC, 0.5% SDS and 125 ug/ml herring sperm DNA. The hybridization temperatures were chosen according to estimates of oligonucleotide melting points. Generally the hybridization temperature was approximately 10°C less than the melting point. The next
10 day, the filters were washed two times with 6X SSC/1% SDS at hybridization temperature followed by two washes with 6x SSC at hybridization temperature and subjected to autoradiography. If necessary, the filters were then washed with 6x SSC at increasing temperatures until
15 little or no hybridization was detected to plaques having the wild-type mpl ligand cDNA sequence. Clones that gave positive hybridization signals under these conditions were identified and retransfected into JM109 to isolate a pure clone. Dideoxy chain termination
20 sequence analysis indicated that the mutations were present.

Double stranded m13 mpl ligand 1-174 DNAs carrying the desired changes were recovered from JM109 transfected cells with QIAGEN kits (Chatsworth CA.)
25 using methods supplied by the manufacturer. The DNAs were digested with XbaI and SalI and the 605 bp mpl ligand DNA fragments were isolated. pDSR α 2 was digested with XbaI and SalI. The vector fragment was isolated and ligated to the mpl ligand fragments above.
30 Recombinant plasmids were identified by restriction analysis. The resulting plasmids (designated mpl ligand 1-174-NX where NX is the analog number) contain DNA encoding mpl ligand analogs having altered amino acid residues at the indicated positions. The resultant
35 plasmids were then sequenced again to confirm the presence of the desired mutations.

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The analog N15 was constructed that had two additional N-linked glycosylation sites at positions 30 and 120. PDSR α 2 mpl ligand 174-N4 containing Asn30 and Thr32 mutations was digested with XbaI and PstI
5 restriction enzymes and the approximately 385 nt DNA fragment was isolated. PDSR α 2 mpl ligand 174-N10 containing Asn120 and Thr122 mutations was digested with PstI and SalI restriction enzymes and the approximately 220 nt DNA fragment was isolated. pDSR α 2 was digested
10 with XbaI and SalI. The vector fragment was isolated and ligated to the mpl ligand fragments above. This resulted in PDSR α 2 mpl ligand 174-N15 that contains Asn30, Thr32, Asn120 and Thr122 substitutions.

These general procedures were used to
15 construct the mpl ligand analogs shown in Table 1. The DNA sequence changes for each of the analogs are shown; otherwise the oligonucleotide primers used for mutagenesis had sequences complementary to those of human mpl ligand.

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TABLE 1

Analog/ Species No.	Amino Acid Substitution	Sequence Changes
N1	(1-174); Pro ¹⁷⁵ →Gly ³³² deleted	CCA→TGA (stop codon)
N2	Leu ²² →Asn ²²	CCT→AAT
N3	Arg ²⁵ →Asn ²⁵	AGA→AAC
N4	Pro ³⁰ , Val ³² →Asn ³⁰ , Thr ³²	CCA, GTT →AAC, ACC
N5	Pro ³⁸ , Leu ⁴⁰ →Asn ³⁸ , Thr ⁴⁰	CCT, CTG →AAT, ACG
N6	Leu ⁸⁶ →Asn ⁸⁶	CTC→AAC
N7	Gly ⁸² , Pro ⁸³ →Asn ⁸² , Ala ⁸³	GGA, CCC→AAC, GCC
N8	Ser ⁸⁷ , Leu ⁸⁹ →Asn ⁸⁷ , Thr ⁸⁹	TCA, CTC→AAC, ACC
N9	Gln ⁹² →Asn ⁹²	CAG→AAC
N10	Ala ¹²⁰ , Lys ¹²² →Asn ¹²⁰ , Thr ¹²²	GCT, AAG→AAT, ACC
N11	Pro ³⁶ , Pro ³⁸ , Leu ⁴⁰ → Ser ³⁶ , Asn ³⁸ , Thr ⁴⁰	CCT, CCT, CTG→ TCT, AAT, ACG
N12	Ser ⁸⁸ Leu ⁹⁰ →Asn ⁸⁸ , Thr ⁹⁰	TCC, CTG→AAC, ACG
N13	Thr ⁵³ , Met ⁵⁵ →Asn ⁵³ , Thr ⁵⁵	ACC, ATG→AAT, ACG
N14	Thr ⁵⁸ , Ala ⁶⁰ →Asn ⁵⁸ , Thr ⁶⁰	ACC, GCA→AAC, ACA
N15	Pro ³⁰ , Val ³² , Ala ¹²⁰ , Lys ¹²² → Asn ³⁰ , Thr ³² , Asn ¹²⁰ , Thr ¹²²	CCA, GTT, GCT, AAG→ AAC, ACC, AAT, ACC

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Note: Analogs N2-N15 are synonymously referred to herein as analogs 2-15. Further, as used herein, for example, [Asn²²] mpl ligand means that an asparagine has been substituted for the amino acid at position 22 in the particular mpl ligand species being considered, which is preferably a human sequence having at least amino acids 7-151 of FIG. 1 (including the preferred human mpl ligand sequences set forth herein above). Thus, substitution of an asparagine residue for a leucine residue at position 22 of mpl ligand 1-174 (human sequence) yields an mpl ligand analog that may be represented by [Asn²²] mpl ligand 1-174.

Plasmids designated pDSR α 2 1-174-NX (where NX is the analog number) were constructed by inserting mpl ligand DNA into pDSR α 2. The expression vector pDSR α 2 is generally described in WO 90/14363(1990). pDSR α 2 mpl ligand 1-174-NX plasmids were made by digestion of pDSR α 2 with XbaI and SalI. The vector fragment was isolated and ligated to the approximately 605 bp fragments containing the desired sequences.

EXAMPLE 5

Expression of Mpl Ligand and Mpl Ligands N1-N15 in COS Cells

cDNA clones of human mpl ligand and mpl ligand analogs described in Table 1 were transferred into COS-1 cells (ATCC No. CRL-1650) by electroporation. COS-1 cells were harvested from semi-confluent dishes, washed with medium (Dulbecco's modified essential medium containing 10% fetal bovine serum and 1% L-glutamine/penicillin/ streptomycin (Irvine Scientific)) and resuspended at 6×10^6 cells/ml. One half ml of cells was transferred to a 0.2 cm electroporation cuvette (Bio-Rad) and electroporated

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with a BTX Electroporation System Electrocell Manipulator 600 at 650 uF and 130 volts on the low voltage setting with 50 µg of plasmid DNA encoding the mpl ligand analog. The electroporated cells were plated
5 on 100 mm tissue culture dish in 10 ml of medium. Twelve to twenty four hours after plating the medium was replaced with 10 ml of fresh medium. The conditioned medium was collected 3 to 5 days after electroporation.

10

EXAMPLE 6

Characterization of Mpl Ligand and Mpl Ligands N1-N15

A. Determination of Carbohydrate Addition

15

A volume of supernatant containing approximately 30-60 ng mpl ligand or mpl ligand analog from COS cells transfected with mpl ligand analog cDNAs as described in Example 5 was immunoprecipitated
20 overnight at room temperature with a rabbit anti-mpl ligand polyclonal antibody. In some cases where expression was low, a maximum volume of approximately 8-9 ml was used for immuno-precipitation. The antibody was raised to mpl ligand 1-163 that had been expressed
25 and purified from *E. coli*. Thirty µl of 1:1 Protein A-Sepharose in phosphate buffered saline (PBS) containing 0.1% sodium azide was added to the immunoprecipitate and allowed to incubate for one hour at room temperature. The samples were centrifuged,
30 washed with PBS and resuspended in SDS sample Buffer (0.125 M Tris-HCl pH 6.8/ 4% SDS/ 20% glycerol/ 10% β-mercaptoethanol/ 0.001% bromophenol blue). The samples were analyzed by 12% SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, transferred to nitrocellulose and
35 subjected to Western analysis as described (Burnette et al., *Anal. Biochem.* 112:195-203 (1981); Elliott et al.,

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Gene 79:167-180 (1989)) using a mouse anti-mpl ligand monoclonal antibody raised to a synthetic mpl ligand peptide (e.g., corresponding to amino acid residues 47-62 of FIG. 1). The mpl ligand containing bands were
5 visualized using an ECL kit (Amersham).

FIG. 5 shows that COS cell supernatants from cells transfected with analogs N4, N7 and N10 DNA revealed increased size compared to human sequence mpl ligand 174 (N1). FIG. 6 shows that COS cell
10 supernatants from cells transfected with N13, N14 and N4 DNA also had increased size compared to human sequence mpl ligand. This increased size is indicative of an additional N-linked carbohydrate chain. N15 contains two additional N-linked glycosylation sites. FIG. 6
15 indicates that this analog has material with a size greater than analogs containing only 1 additional N-linked glycosylation. The sizes of the proteins were estimated from their mobility on SDS-PAGE relative to protein standards of known molecular weight. The
20 estimated sizes of the larger bands calculated from FIG. 6 are shown in Table 2. This result indicates that N15 contains 2 additional N-linked chains. Western blot analyses of other selected analogs are also shown in FIG. 6.

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TABLE 2

N-Linked Carbohydrate Estimates

Mpl Ligand Analog (1-174)	Molecular Weight (Da)	Molecular Weight Shift(Da) (Over Native)	No. of Potential N-Linked Chains (@4 KDa/Site)
N1 (Native)	23500	0	0
N4	28700	5200	1
N7	27200	3700	1
N10	27200	3700	1
N13	26700	3200	1
N14	28700	5200	1
N15	33500	10000	2

- 5 An experiment was performed to show that the increased size of mpl ligand analogs is due to N-linked carbohydrate. COS cell conditioned medium containing mpl ligand was immunoprecipitated and washed with PBS as described above. To each tube was then added 10 μ l 0.5%
- 10 SDS and each sample was boiled for 3 minutes. Then the following components were added: 10.8 μ l of 0.5M NaPO₄ pH 8.6, 5 ml of 7.5% nonidet P40 and 3 μ l of 250 unit/ml N-glycanase (Genzyme). N-glycanase treatment removes N-linked carbohydrate. Samples were incubated for 6
- 15 hours at 37°C. The reaction was stopped by the addition of SDS-PAGE sample buffer and then subjected to SDS-PAGE Western analysis (12% acrylamide) using an anti-mpl ligand monoclonal antibody and an anti-mouse ECL Western Detection Kit (Amersham) as described above. An
- 20 analysis of N-linked chains using this method is shown in FIG. 7 for human mpl ligand and mpl ligand analogs. Following treatment with N-glycanase the mobility on Western blot for N4, N7 and N10 was reduced to that of N1. As expected, treatment of N1 with N-glycanase had
- 25 no effect on mobility because N1 has no N-linked

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glycosylation sites. These results indicate that the increased size observed is due to addition of N-linked carbohydrate.

5 B. Analysis of O-linked carbohydrate on mpl ligand

To analyze the contribution of O-linked carbohydrate to human mpl ligand, various forms of the protein were purified from CHO cell conditioned media as described above. Each form received +/- treatment with O-glycanase (Glycopeptide alpha-N-acetylgalactosaminidase, Oxford GlycoSystems). O-glycanase removes O-linked carbohydrate from glycoproteins. The *E. coli* expressed version of each form was used as an unglycosylated control. To resolve the difference in molecular weight contributed by O-linked carbohydrate, it was necessary to remove any N-linked carbohydrate first. Since the full length version, mpl ligand 1-332, contains N-linked carbohydrate, the CHO cell expressed full length samples received N-glycanase (peptide-N4-(N-acetyl-beta-glucosaminyl) asparagine amidase) treatment as described above for COS cell expressed mpl ligand analogs, except that the N-glycanase treatment was an overnight incubation.

25 Before proceeding with the O-glycanase treatment on full length (1-332) mpl ligand, the pH range of the sample was adjusted to pH 6.0-pH 7.0 with 1/15 volume of 100 mM acetic acid, pH 2.2. One microgram of protein was denatured by boiling for 3 minutes in SDS and incubated at 37°C for 60 minutes with 1 U/ml neuraminidase (sialidase, from *Arthrobacter urefaciens*, Boehringer Mannheim) in 1 mM calcium acetate, pH 6.8 and 20 mM sodium phosphate, pH 6.8.

35 Subsequent treatment with O-glycanase was done by adding 5 mU of enzyme in a final volume of 100 ul, followed by an overnight incubation at 37°C. Proteins

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(0.2 ug/lane) were separated by SDS-PAGE (15% acrylamide). Following transfer to 0.2 um nitrocellulose and overnight incubation with anti-mpl ligand polyclonal antibody the mpl ligand proteins were visualized using an anti-rabbit ECL Western Detection Kit (Amersham).

FIG. 3 shows a Western blot of four different forms of human mpl ligand. Full length mpl ligand 1-332 is represented in lanes 1-3, mpl ligand 1-174 lanes 4-6, mpl ligand 1-163 lanes 7-9, and mpl ligand 1-153 lanes 10-12. Treatment with neuraminidase and O-glycanase, shown in lanes 2, 5, 8, and 11, reduced the molecular weight to that of unglycosylated materials, lanes 3, 6, 9, and 12. In every case the mobility increased to that of the unglycosylated version expressed in *E. coli*. These results indicate that the larger sized bands, in lanes 1, 4, 7, and 10 are due to O-linked carbohydrate. The molecular weight of each of the bands was estimated by comparing their mobilities to proteins of known molecular weight.

As seen in Table 3 which shows estimated molecular weights of the different proteins, the apparent shift in mobility could account for as many as 14 O-linked carbohydrate chains (assuming 950 daltons/chain) for mpl ligand 1-332, 9 chains for mpl ligand 1-174, 4 chains for mpl ligand 1-163, and 2 chains for mpl ligand 1-153. The sample run in lane 2 is full length mpl ligand 1-332. It would appear that this protein was degraded, possibly due to extended incubation in glycoenzymes at 37°C. Therefore, the *E. coli* expressed unglycosylated version in lane 3 was used to calculate the approximate molecular weight of O-linked carbohydrate added to CHO cell expressed mpl ligand 1-332.

These results are consistent with the presence of carbohydrate on all the CHO expressed forms of mpl

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ligand tested. The presence of O-linked carbohydrate was confirmed for CHO cell expressed mpl ligand 1-332, 1-174, and 1-163 by direct analysis of monosaccharide composition. Sialic acids, GalNAc and Gal were released from glycoproteins by acid hydrolysis. The monosaccharides were detected by high pressure anion exchange chromatography and pulsed amperometric detection. All three sugars were detected in each of the forms of mpl ligand. This result is indicative of the presence of sialic acid containing O-linked carbohydrate. This data correlates with the *in vivo* data as seen in FIG. 4 where CHO cell expressed forms of mpl ligand were all more active *in vivo* than the equivalent forms expressed in *E. coli*. Thus, the presence of carbohydrate enhances the *in vivo* activity of mpl ligand.

TABLE 3

O-Linked Carbohydrate Calculations

Mpl Ligand Form	O-Glycanase Treatment (+/-)	Molecular Weight (Da)	Molecular Weight Shift	# of Potential O-Linked Chains (@950 Da/Chain)
1-332	-	54200	13600	14
"	E. coli version	40600		
1-174	-	24600	8600	9
"	+	16000		
1-163	-	18400	3900	4
"	+	14500		
1-153	-	15200	2300	2
"	+	12900		

20

EXAMPLE 7**Mpl Ligand ELISA Assay**

Polyclonal antibody production-- New Zealand White rabbits were hyperimmunized over a period of three

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months with recombinant human mpl ligand 1-163 produced in *E. coli*. Antisera from six rabbits exhibiting high antibody titers were pooled and specific anti-mpl ligand antibodies were affinity purified.

- 5 Affinity purification-- Recombinant human mpl ligand 1-163 was covalently attached to Actigel-ALD (Sterogene Bioseparations, Inc.) according to the manufacturer's instructions. An aliquot of the rabbit antisera pool was added to the mpl ligand affinity gel,
10 and the slurry was agitated gently on a rocker platform overnight at 4-8°C. Unbound serum proteins were washed from the gel bed with PBS and specifically bound anti-mpl ligand antibodies were then eluted with ImmunoPure Gentle Ag/Ab Elution Buffer (Pierce Chemical Co.)
15 Recovered antibodies were dialyzed against several changes of PBS, then the antibody solution was concentrated in an Amicon stirred cell ultrafiltration unit and the resultant antibody concentrate was the source of specific anti-mpl ligand antibodies
20 subsequently used for well coating and enzyme conjugate preparations.

- ELISA reagents--Immulon 4 Removawell Strips (Dynatech Laboratories, Inc.) were coated with affinity purified rabbit anti-mpl ligand antibodies. Affinity
25 purified antibodies were diluted in 0.1 M sodium bicarbonate (freshly prepared pH about 8.2) to a concentration of 2.5 ug/ml. Each well received 100 ul of antibody and the plates were incubated for 24 hrs at room temperature in a sealed and humidified chamber.
30 Then, 200 ul of a blocking solution consisting of 1% fetal bovine serum 5% sucrose in TEN (50 mM Tris 7.4/10 mM EDTA/150 mM NaCl) was added to each well and plates were incubated and additional 24 hrs at room temperature in a sealed and humidified chamber. Combined coating
35 and blocking solutions were removed from the wells. An additional overcoating/blocking step was included: 300

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ul of SuperBlock Blocking Buffer in PBS (Pierce Chemical Co.) was added to each well. After standing at room temperature for about 5 min. this solution was removed and the wells were allowed to air dry at room

5 temperature for 24 hrs. The coated wells were stored in sealed plastic bags at 4-8°C until used in the mpl ligand ELISA.

Affinity purified anti-mpl ligand antibodies from a rabbit antisera pool were covalently coupled to
10 horseradish peroxidase (HRPO) for use as the signal generating antibody. The affinity purified antibodies were derivatized with iminothiolane HCl (Fluka Chemical Corp.). Separately, HRPO was derivatized with
N-succinimidyl 6-maleimidocaproate (Fluka Chemical
15 Corp.). The two activated proteins were combined to permit covalent coupling. The reaction mixture was then chromatographed down a FPLC Superose 6 (Pharmacia) column to isolate the antibody:HRPO conjugate of the desired molecular weight (i.e. about 200 kD). Fractions
20 containing the desired conjugate were combined and concentrated in a Centricon 30 (Amicon Division, W.R. Grace & Co.) and stored as a 50% glycerol solution at -20°C. This anti-mpl ligand Ab:HRPO concentrate was diluted into 2% fetal bovine serum in PBS for use in the
25 ELISA. The final concentration of conjugate used in the ELISA was 250-500 ng/ml.

Recombinant human mpl ligand 1-163 produced in *E. coli* cells, was used for the preparation of standards. This mpl ligand was diluted into 2% fetal
30 bovine serum (Sigma Chemical Co.) in TEN buffer containing 0.05% thimerosal as a preservative. Standards prepared contained 1.0, 0.5, 0.25, 0.125 and 0.062 ng/ml mpl ligand.

Assay-100 ul of mpl ligand standards or
35 samples was added to wells then incubated for 18-24 hrs at room temperature in a sealed and humidified chamber.

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The well contents and residual solution were then removed and the wells washed once with wash solution (0.05% Tween 20 in TEN buffer). Anti-mpl ligand Ab:HRPO conjugate solution (100 ul) was added to each well and
5 then incubated for 2 hrs at room temperature in a sealed and humidified chamber. The contents of wells were removed then washed 4 times with 0.05% Tween 20 in TEN buffer.

For color development, 100 ul of TMB/peroxide
10 substrate solution (Kirkegaard & Perry Solutions A & B mixed 1:1) was added and incubated for 20 min at room temperature. The reaction was stopped by addition of 100 ul stop solution (0.5 N sulfuric acid) and the absorbance was read at 450 nm on microtiter plate
15 reader. Concentrations of mpl ligand in samples were calculated from a standard curve generated by using a curve fit program.

EXAMPLE 8

20

Biological Activity of Mpl Ligand 1-174 Analogs in a
Short-Term Liquid Culture Megakaryocyte Assay

Analogs of mpl ligand 1-174 were prepared as
25 described above and assayed for their ability to stimulate the growth of megakaryocytes in liquid culture. CD34 selected cells isolated from human leukapheresis units (Nichol et al., *Stem Cells* 12:494-505 (1994)) were plated at 2×10^5 /ml in culture
30 medium (IMDM / 1% Pen-Strep Glutamine / 1% Non-essential Amino Acids / 1% MEM Na-Pyruvate / 1% MEM Vitamins / 10% deionized BSA / 10% normal human AB plasma / 10 uM alpha-thiacylglycerol / 20 ug/ml L-Asparagine). In addition, 1.5 ul of COS-1 conditioned medium containing
35 mpl ligand (1-174) or mpl ligand 1-174 analog was added to each well. The final volume was 15 ul in Terasaki-

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style microtiter tissue culture plates (Vangard International). Cells were incubated at 37°C for eight days in humidified boxes in 5% CO₂, fixed directly to the culture wells with 1% glutaraldehyde, and then
5 incubated with a monoclonal antibody cocktail consisting of anti-GPIb, anti-GPIIb, (Biodesign) and anti-GPIb (Dako, Carpinteria, CA). The immune reaction was developed with a streptavidin- β -galactosidase detection system (HistoMark, Kirkegaard and Perry).
10 Megakaryocytes, identified by the darker color (blue in actual photographs), appear in FIG. 8.

Panels A and D of FIG. 8 are the positive and negative controls respectively. The well pictured in panel A received 37.5 pg of wild type mpl ligand 1-174.
15 COS-1 conditioned medium and shows substantial megakaryocyte growth. Panel D received 1.5 ul of COS-1 mock conditioned medium and shows no growth. Panels B and C of FIG. 8 are mpl ligand 1-174 analogs N7 and N10 respectively. Panel B received 9.0 pg of mpl ligand
20 COS-1 conditioned medium while panel C received 27 pg and both show excellent megakaryocyte growth.

This experiment indicates that the analogs of mpl ligand tested are capable of stimulating the growth of human megakaryocytes *in vitro*.

25

EXAMPLE 9

Biological Activity of Mpl Ligand 1-174 Analogs in an In Vitro Cell Proliferation Assay

30

Analogues of mpl ligand 1-174 were prepared as described above and assayed for their ability to stimulate the proliferation of 32D-mpl cells. To construct 32D-mpl cells, the full length human mpl
35 receptor sequence (Vigon, I., et al., PNAS 89:5640-5644 (1992)) was subcloned into an expression vector

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containing the transcriptional promoter of Moloney Murine Sarcoma virus. Six ug of this construct and 6 ug of an amphotrophic retroviral packaging construct (Landau, N.R., Littman, D.R., *Journal of Virology* 5 66:5110-5113 (1992)) were transfected into 3×10^6 293 cells using a CaPO₄ mammalian transfection kit (Stratagene). The same cells were retransfected after 2 days and again after 4 days. The day after the last transfection the 293 cells were cocultivated with the 10 IL-3 dependent murine cell line (32D, clone 23; Greenberger et al., *PNAS* 80:2931-2936 (1983)). After 24 hours, the 32D cells were rescued and banded in a BSA gradient (Path-o-cyte; Miles Inc.). Cells were expanded in 1 ng/ml murine IL-3 and then were selected for growth 15 in 20% APK9 serum (Bartley et al., *Cell* 77:1117-1124 (1994)). Cells were sorted for cell surface expression of receptor by FACS using a polyclonal rabbit antipeptide (MPL) serum. These cytokine dependent murine 32D-mpl cells are responsive to mpl ligand. 32D-MPL 20 cells were grown in MEM medium containing 10% Fetal Clone II Serum (Hyclone Laboratories) and 1.0 ng/ml muIL3 to a cell density of 1×10^6 cells/ml. Cells were collected by centrifugation (approx. 500XG) and washed twice in growth medium lacking muIL3 and resuspended at 25 1×10^5 cells/ml.

An extended twelve point mpl ligand standard curve was prepared using mpl ligand 1-163 and ranges from 5000 to 1 pg/ml. A volume of 100 ul of each dilution of standard mpl ligand or assay sample was 30 added to appropriate wells of a 96 well microtiter tissue culture plate containing 100 ul of resuspended cells (10,000 cells/well) and incubated in a humidified incubator at 37°C and 10% CO₂. After 48 hours, 40 ul of MTS reagent (Aqueous Non-Radioactive Cell Proliferation 35 Kit, Promega) was added to each well and 14-18 hours later the plates were read on a plate reader at 490 nm.

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The *in vitro* activity in samples was calculated from a dose response curve for each sample. One unit was defined as the amount of mpl ligand in each sample required to give 50% of maximal stimulation. Specific
5 activity was calculated by dividing the biological activity in units/ml by the mpl ligand concentration in ng/ml as determined by mpl ligand ELISA.

The specific biological activity of mpl ligand analogs transfected and expressed in COS cells is shown
10 in Table 4. The effect of the amino acid substitutions on carbohydrate addition is also summarized. Purified human sequence mpl ligand has an *in vitro* activity that was 200-300 unit/ng as determined by the above-mentioned assays. It is apparent from Table 4 that mpl ligand
15 analogs containing additional N-linked carbohydrate are expressed as well as native sequence mpl ligand even when they contain additional carbohydrate chains (as determined in Example 6, Section A) e.g., N4 and N10. Both of these analogs retained full *in vitro* biological
20 activity also. Therefore the mpl ligand analogs containing N-linked carbohydrate can be expressed normally in mammalian cells and they can have normal or enhanced *in vitro* biological activity.

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TABLE 4

Mpl Ligand Form (Amino Acid Length)	Sequence	Number of N-linked chains (a)	Elisa (ng/ml) (b)	In Vitro Activity (units/ml) (c)	Specific Activity (units/ng) (d)
MOCK	NONE	0	<0.08	<10	<125
N1 (174)	Native	NA	25	5375	215
N1 (174)	Native	0	31.4	8800	280
N1 (174)	Native	0	31.75	NA	NA
N2 (174)	N22	0	NA	NA	NA
N3 (174)	N25	NA	1.85	636	344
N4 (174)	N30T32	1	38	8830	232
N4 (174)	N30T32	1	24	NA	NA
N5 (174)	N38T40	0	1.2	<10	<8
N6 (174)	N86	0	0.44	<10	<22
N7 (174)	N82A83	0 to 1	6	2660	443
N7 (174)	N82A83	0 to 1	4.7	3080	655
N9 (174)	N92	0	10.5	1970	188
N10 (174)	N120T122	1	20.4	5943	291
N10 (174)	N120T122	1	33.7	9690	288
N11 (174)	S36N38T40	NA	<0.625	<10	<16
N11 (174)	S36N38T40	0	1.3	<10	<8
N13 (174)	N53T55	0 to 1	67	18000	269
N14 (174)	N58T60	0 to 1	17.9	4850	271
N15 (174)	N30T32N120T122	0 to 2	26	6420	247

5

NOTES

(a) The number of additional N-linked chains was estimated based upon the mobility of the analog polypeptides in SDS gels as described in Example 6.

10

(b) Quantities of mpl ligand analogs in CHO cell supernatants were determined by ELISA assay as described in the Examples.

15

(c) In vitro activity was determined by measuring stimulation of thymidine uptake in 32D cells dependent on mpl ligand for growth.

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(d) Ratio of *in vitro* activity of mpl ligand analog as measured by proliferation assays to amount of mpl ligand analog measured by mpl ligand ELISA.

5

N.A. Not available.

EXAMPLE 10

10 Expression in CHO cells and Purification of Mpl Ligand
1-174, N4 and N15

pDSR α 2 containing mpl ligand 1-174, N4 and N15 cDNA was transfected into DHFR-deficient CHO cells using
15 the protocol described in Example 2 with the following modifications.

One transfection was performed for each analog. Three weeks after the transfection, mpl ligand expression was screened by mpl ligand ELISA. Three
20 expressing clones for each form were frozen in cryogenic storage. The highest expressing clone for each analog was expanded for roller bottle production. For N4, 7.4 liters of conditioned medium (50% D-MEM, 50% HAMS-F12, 1% penicillin/ streptomycin/glutamine, 1% nonessential
25 amino acids (Gibco)) was produced and for N15, 4.6 liters of conditioned medium was produced.

Serum-free CHO cell conditioned medium from roller bottles seeded with CHO cells expressing mpl ligand 1-174 (2.9 L), N4 (7.4 L), N15 (4.4 L) was
30 concentrated 12-, 19-, and 12- fold respectively using a SLY10 (10,000 dalton molecular weight cut-off) Amicon Spiral ultrafiltration cartridge. One hundred fifty milliliters of concentrated conditioned medium was then loaded directly onto a 3.3 ml hu-MPL-X (receptor)
35 affinity column at a flow rate of 0.3 ml/min. The affinity column was constructed by coupling 1.0-1.5

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milligrams of Mpl-X (the soluble extra-cellular domain of the Mpl receptor) per milliliter of Pharmacia CNBr activated Sepharose resin as recommended by the manufacturer. After loading, the column was washed
5 with 30 ml of phosphate buffered saline (PBS; 10 mM NaPO₄ pH 6.8/150 mM NaCl) and then 60 ml of 10 mM Tris, pH 8.0 / 1M NaCl / 1 mM CHAPS. Mpl ligand 1-174 was eluted with 30 ml of 20 mM CAPS (3-[Cyclohexylamino]-1
10 propanesulfonic acid) pH 10.5 / 1M NaCl / 1 mM CHAPS(3-[(3-Cholamidopropyl) dimethylammonio]-1-propanesulfonate).

Fractions were neutralized by adding 0.6 mL 1M Tris pH 7.0 to each eluted fraction. SDS-PAGE analysis showed an apparent "bleeding" of 1-174 mpl ligand during
15 the 10 mM Tris, pH 8.0 / 1M NaCl 1 mM CHAPS wash. Elution fractions were analyzed by SDS-PAGE. Those fractions containing mpl ligand 1-174 were pooled. This affinity purification was then modified and repeated with the following changes: 0.5 mL/min load and
20 elution, and the removal of the 10 mM Tris, pH 8.0 / 1M NaCl / 1 mM CHAPS wash.

All fractions containing the single mpl ligand band were concentrated using a YM10 (10,000 dalton molecular weight cut-off) membrane in a 50 mL stirred
25 cell, switching to a centricon device. This 0.5 mL concentrate was loaded directly onto a PBS equilibrated Pharmacia Superdex 200 HR 10/30 gel filtration column at 0.25 mL/min collecting 0.25 mL fractions. All eluted fractions containing a single mpl ligand band (based on
30 SDS-PAGE analysis) were pooled.

Other forms (N4 and N15) of CHO cell expressed mpl ligand were purified in a similar manner (two affinity purifications pooled and run on one Superdex 200 gel filtration column).

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EXAMPLE 11

Determination of Carbohydrate Addition
for CHO Cell Expressed N4 and N15

5

In order to determine whether N-linked carbohydrate was contained in the mpl ligand forms expressed in CHO cells, conditioned medium was analyzed by SDS-PAGE Western blot as described in Example 6 with the following modifications.

CHO D- Conditioned medium from roller bottles was used. Samples were loaded into the Centricon-10 centrifugal concentrators (Amicon, Beverly, MA.) and were spun at 6000 RPM for one hour in a Beckman J2-HS centrifuge using a fixed angle rotor (JA 20.1). A volume of concentrated sample containing approximately 100 ng of the mpl ligand analog was loaded on a SDS PAGE gel together with SDS sample buffer (described in Example 6.) *E. coli* expressed mpl ligand MK 1-174 containing no carbohydrate was also loaded. FIG. 9 shows differences in mobility that correlate with the expected amount of carbohydrate. The fastest mobility species, Met-Lys (1-174) *E. coli* mpl ligand, was followed by mpl ligand 1-174 (CHO), N4 (CHO), and N15 (CHO) in succession. See FIG. 9. The most likely explanation for size increases relative to unglycosylated mpl ligand is additional O-linked carbohydrate on mpl ligand 1-174 (CHO), additional O-linked carbohydrate and one additional N-linked oligosaccharide on N4 (CHO), and additional O-linked carbohydrate and two additional N-linked oligosaccharides on N15 (CHO).

In order to establish that the increase in molecular weight was indeed due to the addition of N-linked carbohydrate chains, the samples were treated with N-glycanase to remove any N-linked carbohydrate as described in Example 6. Each sample contained

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approximately 100 ng of mpl ligand analog purified from conditioned medium.

Following treatment with N-glycanase the mobility of N4 (CHO) and of N15 (CHO) was reduced to that of mpl ligand 1-174 (CHO). Treatment of mpl ligand MK 1-174 (*E. coli*) or mpl ligand 1-174 (CHO) with N-glycanase did not affect mobility since neither form was expected to contain any N-linked carbohydrate. Comparison of N-glycanase treatment versus no treatment shows that the size difference for N4 corresponds to the size of one N-linked carbohydrate chain and the size difference for N15 corresponds to the size of two carbohydrate chains. Thus addition of N-linked glycosylation sites for these two mpl ligand forms resulted in additional N-linked carbohydrate when these species were expressed in CHO cells. See FIG. 10.

EXAMPLE 12

20 In vitro Biological Activity of Mpl Ligand Analogs made in CHO cells

Purified mpl ligand and analogs expressed and purified from in CHO cells or *E. coli* cells were analyzed for *in vitro* biological activity using the factor dependent cell line 32D-MPL and assay described in Example 9 except activity was calculated from a curve using mpl ligand 1-332 produced in CHO cells as standard. The specific *in vitro* biological activities of the various forms are shown in Table 5. It is apparent from this Table that the mpl ligand analogs containing additional carbohydrate, which are expressed in CHO cells have *in vitro* biological activity.

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TABLE 5

IN VITRO ACTIVITY OF MPL LIGANDS

5

MPL LIGAND FORM	No. N-Linked Chains	IN VITRO ACTIVITY U/mg X10E6
MK174(E. coli)	0	13
1-163 (CHO)	0	86
1-174 (CHO)	0	85
N4 (CHO)	1	60
N15 (CHO)	2	92
1-332(CHO)	6	41

EXAMPLE 13

10

In vivo Biological Activity of Mpl Ligand Analogs

Platelet counts from mice treated with various forms of mpl ligand were measured and the results are presented in FIG. 11. CHO-derived mpl ligand 1-332, 1-174, N4, and N15 were produced and purified by mpl-receptor affinity chromatography. E. coli-derived Met-Lys-mpl ligand 1-174, was produced and purified by conventional chromatography. The indicated

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concentration of each form was administered subcutaneously into normal, female Balb/c mice once daily for 5 days. Test bleeds from a small lateral cut in a tail vein were collected 24 hours after the last
5 injection. Blood cell analyses were performed with a Sysmex electronic blood cell analyzer (Baxter Diagnostics, Inc. Irvine, CA). Data are represented as the mean of determinations of 4 animals, +/- standard error of the mean. Other blood cell parameters such as
10 total white blood cell counts or red blood cell counts were not affected by these treatments (data not shown).

All the forms stimulated increases in platelet counts. However the activities of the different forms varied. The relative in vivo activity was mpl ligand MK
15 1-174 (*E. coli*) < mpl ligand 1-174 (CHO) < N4 (CHO) < mpl ligand 1-332 (CHO) < N15 (CHO). The results indicate that addition of non-naturally occurring N-linked carbohydrate results in increased in vivo activity. It indicates further that increases in the
20 amount of carbohydrate result in proportional increases in in vivo activity.

EXAMPLE 14

25 Construction of Mpl Ligand Analogs and Truncations
 N16-N40 by Overlap PCR

 Analog N16 to N40 (see Table 6 for the structures of these analogs) were constructed by overlap
30 PCR (polymerase chain reaction) using a protocol adapted from Cheng et al., *PNAS* 91, 5695 (1994). Typically one to two mutations were introduced in each construction.

 The following oligonucleotide primers were synthesized for use to prepare analogs N16-N40:

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5' F CCCTCTAGACCACCATGGAAGTGAATTGCTCCTC SEQ ID NO.: 18
3' R (1-174) CCCGTCGACTCAGAGCTCGTTCAGTGTG SEQ ID NO.: 19
5
N16 - 3' R CCCGTCGACTCACTCCAACAATCCAGAAG SEQ ID NO.: 20
N17 - 3' R CCCGTCGACTTATCTGGCTGAGGCAGTGA SEQ ID NO.: 21
10
N18 - F CACGTCCTTAACAGCAGCCTGAGCCAGTG SEQ ID NO.: 22
N18 - R CACTGGCTCAGGCTGCTGTTAAGGACGTG SEQ ID NO.: 23
N19 - F CCCTTTGCCTAACGGTTCCTGCTGCCTGCTGT SEQ ID NO.: 24
15 N19 - R ACAGCAGGCAGCAGGGAACCGTTAGGCAAAGGG SEQ ID NO.: 25
N20 - F TGCCTACACCTAACCTGTGCGCTGCTGTGGA SEQ ID NO.: 26
N20 - R TCCACAGCAGGCGACAGGTTAGGTGTAGGCA SEQ ID NO.: 27
20 N21 - F GGAAAACCAATATGTCCGAGACCAAGGCACA SEQ ID NO.: 28
N21 - R TGTGCCTTGGTCTCCGACATATTGGTTTTC SEQ ID NO.: 29
N22 - F TGGGAGAATGGAACACCACGATGGAGGAGACC SEQ ID NO.: 30
25 N22 - R GGTCTCCTCCATCGTGGTGTTCATTCTCCCA SEQ ID NO.: 31
N23 - F AAAACCCAGATGAACGAGACGACCAAGGCACA SEQ ID NO.: 32
N23 - R TGTGCCTTGGTCTCGTTCATCTGGGTTTT SEQ ID NO.: 33
N24 - F CCCAGATGGAGAACACCTCGGCACAGGACAT SEQ ID NO.: 34
30 N24 - R ATGTCCTGTGCCGAGGTGTTCTCCATCTGGG SEQ ID NO.: 35
N25 - F CACGGGGACAAAACGGAACCACTTGCCTCTCA SEQ ID NO.: 36
N25 - R TGAGAGGCAAGTGGTTCGGTTTTGTCCCCGTG SEQ ID NO.: 37
35 N26 - F CAGGGCAGGAACACATCTCACAAGGATCCCA SEQ ID NO.: 38
N26 - R TGGGATCCTTGTGAGATGTGTTCTCGCCCTG SEQ ID NO.: 39
N27 - F GGGCAGGACCAACGCTAGCAAGGATCCCAAT SEQ ID NO.: 40
40 N27 - R ATTGGGATCCTTGCTAGCGTTGGTCTCGCCC SEQ ID NO.: 41
N29 - F pair1 CAGTGCAACGAGTCCCACCCTTGG SEQ ID NO.: 42
N29 - R pair1 CAAAGGGTGGGACTCGTTGCACTG SEQ ID NO.: 43
N29 - F pair2 GACCACAAATCACTCCGATCCCAA SEQ ID NO.: 44
45 N29 - R pair2 TTGGGATCGGAGTGATTTGTGGTC SEQ ID NO.: 45
N30 - F GTCCCCACCAACACCTCTCTAGTCCTC SEQ ID NO.: 46
N30 - R GAGGACTAGAGAGGTGTTGGTGGGGAC SEQ ID NO.: 47
50 N31 - 3' R CCCGTCGACTCACTTCAGAAGCCCAGAGCCAGT SEQ ID NO.: 48
N36(1) - F GAAAACCCAGAACGAGACCACCAAGGCACAG SEQ ID NO.: 49
N36(1) - R CTGTGCCTTGGTGGTCTCGTTCTGGGTTTTC SEQ ID NO.: 50

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	N36(2) - F CACCAAGGCACAGGACATTCTGGGAG	SEQ ID NO.: 51
	N36(2) - R CTCCCAGAATGTCCTGTGCCTTGGTG	SEQ ID NO.: 52
5	N37 - F GAAAACCCAGATGAACGAGACCAAGGCACAG	SEQ ID NO.: 53
	N37 - R CTGTGCCTTGGTCTCGTTCATCTGGGTTTTC	SEQ ID NO.: 54
	N38 - F GTCCCCACCAACACCACTCTAGTCCTC	SEQ ID NO.: 55
10	N38 - R GAGGACTAGAGTGGTGTGGTGGGGAC	SEQ ID NO.: 56

F = Forward
R = Reverse

Constructions that introduce one new glycosylation site were performed in two successive steps. In step 1, two reactions were performed using 4 different oligonucleotides. These oligos included a 5' forward primer, a reverse mutagenic primer, a forward mutagenic primer (usually complementary to the reverse mutagenic primer) and a reverse 3' primer. The reverse 3' primer contained sequences that introduced stop codons followed by SalI restriction sites. Stop codons were introduced at positions 175, 184, 192, and 200. Thus, forms of lengths 1-174, 1-183 (N16), 1-191 (N17), and 1-199 (N31) could be made. PCR1 used template DNA (pDSR α 2 containing mpl ligand 1-174 sequences or full length mpl ligand 1-332 sequences), the 5' forward primer and the reverse mutagenic primer. PCR2 used template DNA, the 3' reverse primer and the forward mutagenic primer. The two PCR reactions were then performed and the amplified DNA fragments were separated by agarose gel electrophoresis. Small pieces of agarose containing DNA fragments of the correct size were excised from the gel.

The DNA fragments from PCR1 and PCR2 were combined together and a third PCR reaction was performed using only the 5' forward and 3' reverse primers. Thus, a full length DNA segment containing the desired mutations inserted into mpl ligand was amplified.

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The amplified fragments were again separated by agarose gel electrophoresis, the correct sized DNA fragment was purified using a Geneclean™ kit and procedures supplied by the manufacturer (Bio 101, Inc.).

5 The purified DNA was digested with XbaI and SalI, then it was purified again using the Geneclean™ kit. The fragment was then ligated into XbaI and SalI cut pDSRQ2. Ligated DNA was precipitated with 2 volumes of ethanol in 0.3M NaOAc pH 5.2 in the presence of carrier tRNA and

10 transformed into *E. coli*. Clones were tested by restriction analysis and agarose gel electrophoresis to identify those containing the correctly sized DNA inserts. Purified plasmid DNA was then prepared and the mpl ligand insert was sequenced to confirm the presence

15 of the desired mutations and to ensure that no additional amino acid changes were introduced.

In several cases, two or more mutations were combined simultaneously, i.e., see N29, N33, N34, N35, N39 and N40. This could be done by introducing a new

20 substitution into DNA already containing a change. For example, N33 was made by introducing the N23 changes into N15. In this case the procedure above was performed by using N23 mutagenic primers and the N15 template DNA.

In another strategy, two changes could be

25 introduced simultaneously into template DNA. The template DNA could contain natural sequences or could contain sequences encoding mpl ligand forms already containing changes. In these cases step 1 involved 3 PCR reactions and 6 oligos. The oligos included a 5' forward

30 primer, 2 pairs of forward and reverse mutagenic primers, and a reverse 3' primer. Each pair of primers was complementary to each other and contained sequences designed to introduce one new glycosylation site.

PCR1 included template DNA, the 5' forward

35 primer and the reverse mutagenic primer from pair 1. PCR2 included template DNA, the forward mutagenic primer

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from pair 1 and the reverse mutagenic primer from pair 2 where pair 2 primers are 3' to pair 1 primers. PCR3 included template DNA, the forward mutagenic primer from pair 2 and the reverse 3' primer.

5 DNA fragments from each PCR reaction were separated by agarose gel electrophoresis and excised as before. The 3 DNA fragments were then combined together and amplified by PCR again using only the 5' forward and 3' reverse primers.

10 The DNA segment encoding the entire gene of interest with sequences containing two new glycosylation sites was then purified, cut with XbaI and SalI, and ligated into XbaI and SalI cut pDSR α 2 as before.

Multiple mutations could also be combined by
15 performing the PCR reactions on templates already containing mutations. For example, N39 was made by introducing N36 and N38 changes into N15 template DNA. This was done using a different set of primers (N36(2)) than that used to make N36 (N36(1)). See primers set
20 forth above. Both sets of primers introduced the same mutation.

Longer mpl ligand forms could also be made. Thus, N40 was made in a similar manner to N39 except the 3' reverse primer in PCR 3, (step 1) and the PCR primer
25 in step 2 was the primer used to make N31. This primer introduces a stop codon at position 200 followed by a SalI restriction site. In addition, the template DNA used for PCR 3 contained sequences encoding full length mpl ligand (1-332).

30 The typical PCR reaction mix contained: 4 ul each of forward and reverse primers (5 pm/ul), 1 ul template (50 ng), 10 ul of 5X LP buffer (100 mM Tricine pH 8.7/25% glycerol/425 mM KOAc), 10 ul dNTP stock (1 mM each of dATP, dTTP, dCTP, dGTP), 0.8 ul rtTh polymerase (Perkin Elmer; 2.5 U/ul), and 2 ul Vent polymerase (NEB;
35 0.01 U/ul after 1:100 fresh dilution in 1X LP buffer).

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H₂O was added to bring the final volume to 50 μ l. All the components were added together in the order shown and the PCR was started when the temperature during the first cycle was above the 60°C by adding 1 μ l of 50 mM MgOAc. Reaction conditions were: 2 cycles of 94°C, 10 sec/45°C, 1 min/ 68°C, 5 min followed by 25 cycles of 94°C, 10 sec/55°C, 1 min/ 68°C, 5 min.

These general procedures were used to construct the mpl ligand analogs and truncations N16 to N40 shown in Table 6. The DNA sequence changes for each of the forms are shown.

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TABLE 6
MPL LIGAND ANALOGS HAVING SITES
FOR N-LINKED CARBOHYDRATE CHAINS

Analog/ Species No.	Amino Acid Substitution	Sequence Changes
N16	(1-183); Thr ¹⁸⁴ →Gly ³³² deleted	ACA→TGA (stop codon)
N17	(1-191); Thr ¹⁹² →Gly ³³² deleted	ACT→TAA (stop codon)
N18	His ²³ , Arg ²⁵ →Asn ²³ , Ser ²⁵	CAC, AGA→AAC, AGC
N19	Thr ³⁷ , Pro ³⁸ , Val ³⁹ → Asn ³⁷ , Gly ³⁸ , Ser ³⁹	ACA, CCT, GTC →AAC, GGT, TCC
N20	Val ³⁹ , Leu ⁴¹ →Asn ³⁹ , Ser ⁴¹	GTC, CTG→AAC, TCG
N21	Gln ⁵⁴ , Glu ⁵⁶ →Asn ⁵⁴ , Ser ⁵⁶	CAG, GAG→AAT, TCG
N22	Lys ⁵² , Gln ⁵⁴ →Asn ⁵² , Thr ⁵⁴	AAA, CAG→AAC, ACG
N23	Glu ⁵⁷ →Asn ^{55'(i)} , Thr ⁵⁷	GAG→AAC(i), ACG
N24	Glu ⁵⁷ , Lys ⁵⁹ →Asn ⁵⁷ , Ser ⁵⁹	GAG, AAG→AAC, TCG
N25	Leu ⁸¹ , Pro ⁸³ →Asn ⁸¹ , Thr ⁸³	CTG, CCC→AAC, ACC
N26	Thr ¹¹⁸ , Ala ¹²⁰ →Asn ¹¹⁸ , Ser ¹²⁰	ACC, GCT→AAC, TCT
N27	Thr ¹¹⁹ , His ¹²¹ →Asn ¹¹⁹ , Ser ¹²¹	ACA, CAC→AAC, AGC
N29	Pro ³⁰ , Val ³² , Ala ¹²⁰ , Lys ¹²² → Asn ³⁰ , Ser ³² , Asn ¹²⁰ , Ser ¹²²	CCA, GTT, GCT, AAG→ AAC, TCC, AAT, TCC
N30	Ser ¹⁶³ , Arg ¹⁶⁴ →Thr ¹⁶³ , Asn ¹⁶⁴	AGC, AGA→ACC, AAC

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N31	(1-199); Trp ²⁰⁰ →Gly ³³² deleted	TGG→TGA (stop codon)
N33	Pro ³⁰ , Val ³² , Glu ⁵⁷ , Ala ¹²⁰ , Lys ¹²² → Asn ³⁰ , Thr ³² , Asn ^{55'} (i), Thr ⁵⁷ Asn ¹²⁰ , Thr ¹²²	CCA, GTT, GAG, GCT, AAG → AAC, TCC, AAC(i), ACG, AAT, TCC
N34	Pro ³⁰ , Val ³² , Glu ⁵⁷ , Ser ¹⁶³ , Arg ¹⁶⁴ → Asn ³⁰ , Thr ³² , Asn ^{55'} (i), Thr ⁵⁷ , Thr ¹⁶³ , Asn ¹⁶⁴	CCA, GTT, GAG, AGC, AGA → AAC, TCC, AAC(i), ACG, ACC, AAC
N35	N4+N23+N30+N31 (1-199)	- -
N36	Met ⁵⁵ , Glu ⁵⁷ →Asn ⁵⁵ , Thr ⁵⁷	ATG, GAG→AAC, ACC
N37	Glu ⁵⁶ →Asn ⁵⁶	GAG→AAC
N38	Ser ¹⁶³ , Arg ¹⁶⁴ , Ser ¹⁶⁶ →Thr ¹⁶³ , Asn ¹⁶⁴ , Thr ¹⁶⁶	AGC, AGA, TCT →ACC, AAC, ACT
N39	N4+N10+N36+N38 (1-174)	- -
N40	N4+N10+N36+N38+N31 (1-199)	- -

The symbol "(i)" in the above Table means that the referenced amino acid has been inserted. For example, Glu⁵⁷→Asn^{55'}(i), Thr⁵⁷ (analog N23 in Table 6) means that the Glu at position 57 has been replaced with a Thr and, additionally, an Asn has been inserted just after the Met at position 55, and the Asn has been numbered 55' so that subsequent amino acids retain their previously assigned numbers.

10 Examples that include all changes from previous Examples are indicated by the specific analog

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numbers joined by "+" signs. See analogs N35, N39, and N40. The lengths of the amino acid chains of these analogs are indicated parenthetically. Thus, analog N35 contains a combination of all changes made for analogs N4, N23, N30 and N31. The changes indicated for N31 mean that analog N35 is 199 amino acids long. All analogs in Table 6 are 174 amino acids long, except where indicated to be a different length (or, in the cases where an amino acid has been inserted, the total length will be increased by the number of inserted amino acids).

EXAMPLE 15

15 Characterization of Mpl Ligand Analogs and Truncations
 N16 to N40

A. Determination of expression level and in vitro biological activity of mpl ligand analogs.

20

Species N16 to N40 were transfected into COS cells using either the electroporation method (Example 5) or the CaPO₄ method (Mammalian cell Transfection Kit; Specialty media). Cell free conditioned medium was collected after 3-4 days, aliquoted and stored at -70 °C. Expression level was determined by ELISA assay as described in Example 7. The supernatants were also assayed for biological activity as described in Example 9 with one modification. The activities were calculated from a standard curve using purified CHO cell expressed mpl ligand 1-332 as standard.

The results are shown in Table 7. As shown in Table 7 most of the mpl ligand analogs were expressed and secreted. Some of the analogs appeared to have increased secretion. Bioassays on these samples indicated that the specific activities for most were

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also comparable to unmodified forms. Some of the analogs contained multiple N-linked carbohydrate chains (see below). This indicates that carbohydrate addition can result in increased secretion and normal *in vitro* activity of the analogs.

TABLE 7

Mpl Ligand Form (Amino Acid Length)	Sequence	Number of N-linked chains	Elisa (ng/ml)	In Vitro Activity (units/ml)	Specific Activity (units/ng)
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
N1 (174)	Native	0	28	3991	143
N15 (174)	N30T32N120T122	0-2	45	7003	156
N16 (183)	1-183	0	85	9276	NA
N17 (191)	1-191	NA	<0.3	11	NA
N18 (174)	N23S25	0	2	5	2.5
N19 (174)	N37G38S39	NA	<0.3	NA	NA
N20 (174)	N39S41	NA	<0.3	<10	NA
N21 (174)	N54S56	0-1	30	4380	146
N22 (174)	N52T54	0-1	2	856	428
N23 (174)	N55'(i)T57	1	11	1059	96
N24 (174)	N57S59	0	5.3	458	86
N25 (174)	N81T83	NA	0.22	123	559
N26 (174)	N118S120	NA	0.9	96	106
N27 (174)	N119S121	0	4.5	338	75
N29 (174)	N30S32N120S122	0-2	15	1627	108
N30 (174)	T163N164	0-1	128	15592	122
N31 (199)	1-199	at least 1	156	19000	122
N33 (174)	4+10+23	3	78	10057	129
N34 (174)	4+23+30	at least 2	112	13536	120
N35 (199)	34 +31	4 or more	172	13112	76
N36 (174)	N55T57	0-1	48	5808	121
N37 (174)	N56	1	32	4504	141
N38 (174)	T163N164T166	0-1	25	3904	156
N39 (174)	N4+N10+N36+N38	3 to 4	127	17661	139
N40 (199)	N4+N10+N36+N38+N31	at least 5	134	19735	147

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NOTES

5 (a) The number of additional N-linked chains was estimated according to the mobility of the analog polypeptides in SDS gels.

10 (b) Quantities of mpl ligand analogs in COS cell supernatants were determined by EIA.

(c) In vitro activity was determined by measuring proliferation of 32D-MPL cells which are dependent on mpl ligand for growth.

15 (d) Ratio of in vitro activity of mpl ligand analog as measured by proliferation assays to amount of mpl ligand analog measured by mpl ligand ELISA.

20 i- Insertion
NA Not available

25 B. Determination of carbohydrate addition.

The analogs shown in Table 6 were tested to see if they added N-linked carbohydrate using the procedures described in Example 6.

30 Some analogs (N21, N22, N30, N33, and N36) were also tested with a modified procedure. This was necessary because the monoclonal antibody used to develop the Western blot was raised to a peptide including amino acid residues 47 to 62, and some of the analogs described in Table 6 contain substitutions that
35 affected immunoreactivity with this antibody, e.g. N21. Therefore, to analyze these analogs the supernatants were immunoprecipitated using a monoclonal antibody raised in mice to E. coli cell expressed mpl ligand

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1-163.

Typically 15 ugs of antibody was used to immunoprecipitate 50 ng of mpl ligand analog. Western blots with immunoprecipitated material were performed as described in Example 6 except the immunoprecipitated bands were visualized by incubating the blots with the rabbit anti-mpl ligand polyclonal antibody (typically 1 ug/ml; raised to *E. coli* cell expressed mpl ligand 1-163) and an anti rabbit ECL kit (Amersham). The results of the various experiments are shown in Table 7. Some of the analogs had increased size indicative of the presence of N-linked carbohydrate (N21, N22, N23, N29, N30, N31, N33, N34, N35, N36, N38, N39, and N40). A subset of these analogs had more than 1 N-linked chain, e.g., N29, N33, N34, N35, N39 and N40. These analogs were secreted at normal or higher levels and had *in vitro* biological activity comparable to mpl ligand 1-174. This indicates that multiple functional N-linked glycosylation sites can be introduced into mpl ligand without a deleterious effect on either expression or biological activity.

To demonstrate that multiple oligosaccharide chains can be added to mpl ligand, various analogs expressed in COS cells were analyzed by Western blot as described in Example 6. FIG. 12 shows that the mobility of the analogs decreases with increasing numbers of added N-linked glycosylation sites. Analogs with 4 new sites are shown, N39 and N40. The analogs with the most N-linked sites had the slowest mobility. This result is observed with both 1-174 and 1-199 forms of mpl ligand. This indicates that at least 4 analogs can be combined together resulting in new analogs with multiple N-linked carbohydrate chains.

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EXAMPLE 16

Comparison of Glycosylation Sites Containing Asn-X-Ser
vs. Asn-X-Thr

5

N-linked glycosylation sites include either Asn-X-Thr or Asn-X-Ser where X can be any one of the 20 naturally occurring amino acids except Pro. We wished to determine whether Ser or Thr is preferred in the third position. Therefore, two sets of analogs with each set containing a mpl ligand glycosylation analog containing either a Ser or Thr at the third position in the sequon were examined to see if there was an effect on percent occupancy of the N-linked glycosylation sites. N15 contains 2 Asn-X-Thr sites while N29 contains 2 Asn-X-Ser sites at exactly the same positions. In a similar manner N30 contains an Asn-X-Ser while N38 contains an Asn-X-Thr at the same position.

To compare these two sets of analogs, they were expressed in COS cells and the secreted mpl ligand was subjected to Western analysis as described in Example 6. FIG. 13 shows the results. N15 had a significantly increased proportion of glycosylated mpl ligand as compared to N29. In contrast, there was very little difference in the proportion of glycosylated and unglycosylated mpl ligand when N30 and N38 were compared. These results indicate that both Asn-X-Ser and Asn-X-Thr can be introduced into mpl ligand and that both can act as sites for N-linked carbohydrate addition. In addition, in some cases the Asn-X-Thr sequon may be preferred (i.e., it may be more efficiently glycosylated).

While the invention has been described in what is considered to be its preferred embodiments, it is not to be limited to the disclosed embodiments, but on the

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contrary, is intended to cover various modifications and equivalents included within the spirit and scope of the appended claims, which scope is to be accorded the broadest interpretation so as to encompass all such
5 modifications and equivalents.

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SEQUENCE LISTING

(1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

- 5 (i) APPLICANT: Elliott, Steven G.
- (ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: MPL LIGAND ANALOGS
- 10 (iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 56
- (iv) CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS:
- 15 (A) ADDRESSEE: AMGEN INC.
(B) STREET: 1840 Dehavilland Drive
(C) CITY: Thousand Oaks
(D) STATE: CA
(E) COUNTRY: USA
(F) ZIP: 91320-1789
- 20 (v) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:
- (A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
(B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
(C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
25 (D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.30
- (vi) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:
- (A) APPLICATION NUMBER:
(B) FILING DATE:
30 (C) CLASSIFICATION:

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:1:

- 35 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 1342 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
40 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA
- (ix) FEATURE:
- 45 (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
(B) LOCATION: 36..1094
- (ix) FEATURE:
- 50 (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
(B) LOCATION: 1..98
- (ix) FEATURE:
- 55 (A) NAME/KEY: mat_peptide
(B) LOCATION: 99..1094
- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:1:

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5	CAGGGAGCCA CGCCAGCCAA GACACCCCGG CCAGA ATG GAG CTG ACT GAA TTG Met Glu Leu Thr Glu Leu -21 -20	53
10	CTC CTC GTG GTC ATG CTT CTC CTA ACT GCA AGG CTA ACG CTG TCC AGC Leu Leu Val Val Met Leu Leu Leu Thr Ala Arg Leu Thr Leu Ser Ser 15 -10 -5 1	101
15	CCG GCT CCT CCT GCT TGT GAC CTC CGA GTC CTC AGT AAA CTG CTT CGT Pro Ala Pro Pro Ala Cys Asp Leu Arg Val Leu Ser Lys Leu Leu Arg 5 10 15	149
20	GAC TCC CAT GTC CTT CAC AGC AGA CTG AGC CAG TGC CCA GAG GTT CAC Asp Ser His Val Leu His Ser Arg Leu Ser Gln Cys Pro Glu Val His 20 25 30	197
25	CCT TTG CCT ACA CCT GTC CTG CTG CCT GCT GTG GAC TTT AGC TTG GGA Pro Leu Pro Thr Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Ala Val Asp Phe Ser Leu Gly 35 40 45	245
30	GAA TGG AAA ACC CAG ATG GAG GAG ACC AAG GCA CAG GAC ATT CTG GGA Glu Trp Lys Thr Gln Met Glu Glu Thr Lys Ala Gln Asp Ile Leu Gly 50 55 60 65	293
35	GCA GTG ACC CTT CTG CTG GAG GGA GTG ATG GCA GCA CGG GGA CAA CTG Ala Val Thr Leu Leu Leu Glu Gly Val Met Ala Ala Arg Gly Gln Leu 70 75 80	341
40	GGA CCC ACT TGC CTC TCA TCC CTC CTG GGG CAG CTT TCT GGA CAG GTC Gly Pro Thr Cys Leu Ser Ser Leu Leu Gly Gln Leu Ser Gly Gln Val 85 90 95	389
45	CGT CTC CTC CTT GGG GCC CTG CAG AGC CTC CTT GGA ACC CAG CTT CCT Arg Leu Leu Gly Ala Leu Gln Ser Leu Leu Gly Thr Gln Leu Pro 100 105 110	437
50	CCA CAG GGC AGG ACC ACA GCT CAC AAG GAT CCC AAT GCC ATC TTC CTG Pro Gln Gly Arg Thr Thr Ala His Lys Asp Pro Asn Ala Ile Phe Leu 115 120 125	485
55	AGC TTC CAA CAC CTG CTC CGA GGA AAG GTG CGT TTC CTG ATG CTT GTA Ser Phe Gln His Leu Leu Arg Gly Lys Val Arg Phe Leu Met Leu Val 130 135 140 145	533
60	GGA GGG TCC ACC CTC TGC GTC AGG CGG GCC CCA CCC ACC ACA GCT GTC Gly Gly Ser Thr Leu Cys Val Arg Arg Ala Pro Pro Thr Thr Ala Val 150 155 160	581
65	CCC AGC AGA ACC TCT CTA GTC CTC ACA CTG AAC GAG CTC CCA AAC AGG Pro Ser Arg Thr Ser Leu Val Leu Thr Leu Asn Glu Leu Pro Asn Arg 165 170 175	629
70	ACT TCT GGA TTG TTG GAG ACA AAC TTC ACT GCC TCA GCC AGA ACT ACT Thr Ser Gly Leu Leu Glu Thr Asn Phe Thr Ala Ser Ala Arg Thr Thr 180 185 190	677

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	GGC TCT GGG CTT CTG AAG TGG CAG CAG GGA TTC AGA GCC AAG ATT CCT	725
	Gly Ser Gly Leu Leu Lys Trp Gln Gln Gly Phe Arg Ala Lys Ile Pro	
	195 200 205	
5	GGT CTG CTG AAC CAA ACC TCC AGG TCC CTG GAC CAA ATC CCC GGA TAC	773
	Gly Leu Leu Asn Gln Thr Ser Arg Ser Leu Asp Gln Ile Pro Gly Tyr	
	210 215 220 225	
10	CTG AAC AGG ATA CAC GAA CTC TTG AAT GGA ACT CGT GGA CTC TTT CCT	821
	Leu Asn Arg Ile His Glu Leu Leu Asn Gly Thr Arg Gly Leu Phe Pro	
	230 235 240	
15	GGA CCC TCA CGC AGG ACC CTA GGA GCC CCG GAC ATT TCC TCA GGA ACA	869
	Gly Pro Ser Arg Arg Thr Leu Gly Ala Pro Asp Ile Ser Ser Gly Thr	
	2 250 255	
20	TCA GAC ACA GGC TCC CTG CCA CCC AAC CTC CAG CCT GGA TAT TCT CCT	917
	Ser Asp Thr Gly Ser Leu Pro Pro Asn Leu Gln Pro Gly Tyr Ser Pro	
	260 265 270	
25	TCC CCA ACC CAT CCT CCT ACT GGA CAG TAT ACG CTC TTC CCT CTT CCA	965
	Ser Pro Thr His Pro Pro Thr Gly Gln Tyr Thr Leu Phe Pro Leu Pro	
	275 280 285	
30	CCC ACC TTG CCC ACC CCT GTG GTC CAG CTC CAC CCC CTG CTT CCT GAC	1013
	Pro Thr Leu Pro Thr Pro Val Val Gln Leu His Pro Leu Leu Pro Asp	
	290 295 300 305	
35	CCT TCT GCT CCA ACG CCC ACC CCT ACC AGC CCT CTT CTA AAC ACA TCC	1061
	Pro Ser Ala Pro Thr Pro Thr Pro Thr Ser Pro Leu Leu Asn Thr Ser	
	310 315 320	
40	TAC ACC CAC TCC CAG AAT CTG TCT CAG GAA GGG TAAGGTTCTC AGACACTGCC	1114
	Tyr Thr His Ser Gln Asn Leu Ser Gln Glu Gly	
	325 330	
45	GACATCAGCA TTGTCTCGTG TACAGCTCCC TTCCCTGCAG GGCGCCCCTG GGAGACAACT	1174
	GGACAAGATT TCCTACTTTC TCCTGAAACC CAAAGCCCTG GTAAAAGGGA TACACAGGAC	1234
	TGAAAAGGGA ATCATTTTTC ACTGTACATT ATAAACCTTC AGAAGCTATT TTTTAAAGCT	1294
	ATCAGCAATA CTCATCAGAG CAGCTAGCTC TTTGGTCTAT TTTCTGCA	1342

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:2:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

50 (A) LENGTH: 353 amino acids
(B) TYPE: amino acid
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

55 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:2:

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Met Glu Leu Thr Glu Leu Leu Leu Val Val Met Leu Leu Leu Thr Ala
 -21 -20 -15 -10

5 Arg Leu Thr Leu Ser Ser Pro Ala Pro Pro Ala Cys Asp Leu Arg Val
 5 1 5 10

Leu Ser Lys Leu Leu Arg Asp Ser His Val Leu His Ser Arg Leu Ser
 15 20 25

10 Gln Cys Pro Glu Val His Pro Leu Pro Thr Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Ala
 30 35 40

Val Asp Phe Ser Leu Gly Glu Trp Lys Thr Gln Met Glu Glu Thr Lys
 15 45 50 55

Ala Gln Asp Ile Leu Gly Ala Val Thr Leu Leu Leu Glu Gly Val Met
 60 65 70 75

20 Ala Ala Arg Gly Gln Leu Gly Pro Thr Cys Leu Ser Ser Leu Leu Gly
 80 85 90

Gln Leu Ser Gly Gln Val Arg Leu Leu Leu Gly Ala Leu Gln Ser Leu
 95 100 105

25 Leu Gly Thr Gln Leu Pro Pro Gln Gly Arg Thr Thr Ala His Lys Asp
 110 115 120

Pro Asn Ala Ile Phe Leu Ser Phe Gln His Leu Leu Arg Gly Lys Val
 125 130 135

Arg Phe Leu Met Leu Val Gly Gly Ser Thr Leu Cys Val Arg Arg Ala
 140 145 150 155

35 Pro Pro Thr Thr Ala Val Pro Ser Arg Thr Ser Leu Val Leu Thr Leu
 160 165 170

Asn Glu Leu Pro Asn Arg Thr Ser Gly Leu Leu Glu Thr Asn Phe Thr
 175 180 185

40 Ala Ser Ala Arg Thr Thr Gly Ser Gly Leu Leu Lys Trp Gln Gln Gly
 190 195 200

Phe Arg Ala Lys Ile Pro Gly Leu Leu Asn Gln Thr Ser Arg Ser Leu
 45 205 210 215

Asp Gln Ile Pro Gly Tyr Leu Asn Arg Ile His Glu Leu Leu Asn Gly
 220 225 230 235

50 Thr Arg Gly Leu Phe Pro Gly Pro Ser Arg Arg Thr Leu Gly Ala Pro
 240 245 250

Asp Ile Ser Ser Gly Thr Ser Asp Thr Gly Ser Leu Pro Pro Asn Leu
 255 260 265

55 Gln Pro Gly Tyr Ser Pro Ser Pro Thr His Pro Pro Thr Gly Gln Tyr
 270 275 280

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Thr Leu Phe Pro Leu Pro Pro Thr Leu Pro Thr Pro Val Val Gln Leu
 285 290 295

5 His Pro Leu Leu Pro Asp Pro Ser Ala Pro Thr Pro Thr Pro Thr Ser
 300 305 310 315

Pro Leu Leu Asn Thr Ser Tyr Thr His Ser Gln Asn Leu Ser Gln Glu
 320 325 330

10 Gly

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:3:

15 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 600 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

20 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA

(ix) FEATURE:
 25 (A) NAME/KEY: CDS
 (B) LOCATION: 12..596

(ix) FEATURE:
 30 (A) NAME/KEY: sig_peptide
 (B) LOCATION: 12..74

(ix) FEATURE:
 35 (A) NAME/KEY: mat_peptide
 (B) LOCATION: 75..96

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:3:

40 TCTAGACCAC C ATG GAG CTG ACT GAA TTG CTC CTC GTG GTC ATG CTT CTC 50
 Met Glu Leu Thr Glu Leu Leu Leu Val Val Met Leu Leu
 -21 -20 -15 -10

45 CTA ACT GCA AGG CTA ACG CTG TCC AGC CCG GCT CCT CCT GCT TGT GAC 98
 Leu Thr Ala Arg Leu Thr Leu Ser Ser Pro Ala Pro Pro Ala Cys Asp
 5 1 5

50 CTC CGA GTC CTC AGT AAA CTG CTT CGT GAC TCC CAC GTC CTT CAC AGC 146
 Leu Arg Val Leu Ser Lys Leu Leu Arg Asp Ser His Val Leu His Ser
 10 15 20

AGA CTG AGC CAG TGC CCA GAG GTT CAC CCT TTG CCT ACA CCT GTC CTG 194
 Arg Leu Ser Gln Cys Pro Glu Val His Pro Leu Pro Thr Pro Val Leu
 25 30 35 40

55 CTG CCT GCT GTG GAC TTT AGC TTG GGA GAA TGG AAA ACC CAG ATG GAG 242
 Leu Pro Ala Val Asp Phe Ser Leu Gly Glu Trp Lys Thr Gln Met Glu
 45 50 55

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GAG ACC AAG GCA CAG GAC ATT CTG GGA GCA GTG ACC CTT CTG CTG GAG 290
 Glu Thr Lys Ala Gln Asp Ile Leu Gly Ala Val Thr Leu Leu Leu Glu
 60 65 70

5 GGA GTG ATG GCA GCA CGG GGA CAA CTG GGA CCC ACT TGC CTC TCA TCC 338
 Gly Val Met Ala Ala Arg Gly Gln Leu Gly Pro Thr Cys Leu Ser Ser
 75 80 85

10 CTC CTG GGG CAG CTT TCT GGA CAG GTC CGT CTC CTC CTT GGG GCC CTG 386
 Leu Leu Gly Gln Leu Ser Gly Gln Val Arg Leu Leu Leu Gly Ala Leu
 90 95 100

15 CAG AGC CTC CTT GGA ACC CAG CTT CCT CCA CAG GGC AGG ACC ACA GCT 434
 Gln Ser Leu Leu Gly Thr Gln Leu Pro Pro Gln Gly Arg Thr Thr Ala
 105 110 115 120

20 CAC AAG GAT CCC AAT GCC ATC TTC CTG AGC TTC CAA CAC CTG CTC CGA 482
 His Lys Asp Pro Asn Ala Ile Phe Leu Ser Phe Gln His Leu Leu Arg
 125 130 135

GGA AAG GTG CGT TTC CTG ATG CTT GTA GGA GGG TCC ACC CTC TGC GTC 530
 Gly Lys Val Arg Phe Leu Met Leu Val Gly Gly Ser Thr Leu Cys Val
 140 145 150

25 AGG CGG GCC CCA CCC ACC ACA GCT GTC CCC AGC AGA ACC TCT CTA GTC 578
 Arg Arg Ala Pro Pro Thr Thr Ala Val Pro Ser Arg Thr Ser Leu Val
 155 160 165

30 CTC ACA CTG AAC GAG CTC TAGG 600
 Leu Thr Leu Asn Glu Leu
 170

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:4:

35

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 195 amino acids

(B) TYPE: amino acid

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

40

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:4:

45 Met Glu Leu Thr Glu Leu Leu Leu Val Val Met Leu Leu Leu Thr Ala
 -21 -20 -15 -10

Arg Leu Thr Leu Ser Ser Pro Ala Pro Pro Ala Cys Asp Leu Arg Val
 5 1 5 10

50 Leu Ser Lys Leu Leu Arg Asp Ser His Val Leu His Ser Arg Leu Ser
 15 20 25

55 Gln Cys Pro Glu Val His Pro Leu Pro Thr Pro Val Leu Leu Pro Ala
 30 35 40

Val Asp Phe Ser Leu Gly Glu Trp Lys Thr Gln Met Glu Glu Thr Lys
 45 50 55

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Ala Gln Asp Ile Leu Gly Ala Val Thr Leu Leu Leu Glu Gly Val Met
 60 65 70 75

5 Ala Ala Arg Gly Gln Leu Gly Pro Thr Cys Leu Ser Ser Leu Leu Gly
 80 85 90

Gln Leu Ser Gly Gln Val Arg Leu Leu Leu Gly Ala Leu Gln Ser Leu
 95 100 105

10 Leu Gly Thr Gln Leu Pro Pro Gln Gly Arg Thr Thr Ala His Lys Asp
 110 115 120

15 Pro Asn Ala Ile Phe Leu Ser Phe Gln His Leu Leu Arg Gly Lys Val
 125 130 135

Arg Phe Leu Met Leu Val Gly Gly Ser Thr Leu Cys Val Arg Arg Ala
 140 145 150 155

20 Pro Pro Thr Thr Ala Val Pro Ser Arg Thr Ser Leu Val Leu Thr Leu
 160 165 170

Asn Glu Leu

25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:5:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

30 (A) LENGTH: 22 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

35 (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

40 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:5:

CCCATGTCAA TCACAGCAGA CT

22

45 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:6:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

50 (A) LENGTH: 22 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

55 (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:6:

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CTTCACAGCA ACCTGAGCCA GT

22

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:7:

5

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

10

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

15

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:7:

20 CAGTGCAACG AGACCCACCC TTTG

24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:8:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

25

(A) LENGTH: 25 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

30

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

35

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:8:

GCCTACAAAT GTCACGCTGC CTGCT

25

40 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:9:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 21 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

45

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

50

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:9:

55

CCCACTTGTA ACTCATCCCT C

21

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:10:

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- 5 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- 10 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"
- 15 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:10:
CAACTGAACG CCACTTGTCT CTCA 24
- 20 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:11:
(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 26 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- 25 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"
- 30 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:11:
ACTTGTCTCA ACTCCACCCT GGGGGA 26
- 35 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:12:
(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 21 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- 40 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"
- 45 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:12:
CTCCTGGGGA ACCTTCTGG A 21
- 50 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:13:
(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 25 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
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(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

5 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

10 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:13:

GACCACAAAT CACACCGATC CCAAT

25

15 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:14:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 32 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
20 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

25

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:14:

30 ACCCTTTGTC TACAAATGTC ACGCTGCCTG CT

32

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:15:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
35 (A) LENGTH: 25 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

40 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

45 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:15:

TCTCTCAAAC CTCACGGGGG AGCTT

25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:16:

50 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 23 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

55

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

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5 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:16:

TGGAAAAATC AGACGGAGGA GAC

23

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:17:

10 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 25 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

15

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

20

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:17:

TGGAGGAGAA CAAGACACAG GACAT

25

25

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:18:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 38 base pairs

30

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

35

(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

40

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:18:

CCCTCTAGAC CACCATGGAA CTGACTGAAT TGCTCCTC

38

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:19:

45

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 28 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

50

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

55

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: -

(B) LOCATION: complement (1..28)

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(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:19:

5 GTGTGACTTG CTCGAGACTC AGCTGCCC 28

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:20:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

10 (A) LENGTH: 29 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

15 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

(ix) FEATURE:

20 (A) NAME/KEY: -
(B) LOCATION: complement (1..29)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:20:

25 GAAGACCTAA CAACCTCACT CAGCTGCCC 29

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:21:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

30 (A) LENGTH: 29 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

35 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

(ix) FEATURE:

40 (A) NAME/KEY: -
(B) LOCATION: complement (1..29)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:21:

45 AGTGACGGAG TCGGTCTATT CAGCTGCCC 29

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:22:

50 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 29 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

55 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

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5 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:22:
CACGTCCTTA ACAGCAGCCT GAGCCAGTG 29

10 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:23:
(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 29 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
15 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

20 (ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: -
(B) LOCATION: complement (1..29)

25 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:23:
GTGCAGGAAT TGTCGTCGGA CTCGGTCAC 29

30 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:24:
(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 33 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
35 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
40 (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

45 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:24:
CCCTTTGCCT AACGGTTCCC TGCTGCCTGC TGT 33

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:25:
50 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 33 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
55 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

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(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: -

(B) LOCATION: complement (1..33)

5

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:25:

GGGAAACGGA TTGCCAAGGG ACGACGGACG ACA

10

33

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:26:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 31 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

15

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

20

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:26:

TGCCTACACC TAACCTGTCTG CCTGCTGTGG A

25

31

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:27:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 31 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

30

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

40

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: -

(B) LOCATION: complement (1..31)

45

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:27:

ACGGATGTGG ATTGGACAGC GGACGACACC T

50

31

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:28:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 31 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

55

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

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(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

5

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:28:

GGAAAACCAA TATGTCGGAG ACCAAGGCAC A

31

10 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:29:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 31 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

15 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

20 (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: -

25 (B) LOCATION: complement (1..31)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:29:

30 CCTTTTGGTT ATACAGCCTC TGGTTCCGTG T

31

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:30:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 32 base pairs

35 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

40 (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

45 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:30:

TGGGAGAATG GAACACCACG ATGGAGGAGA CC

32

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:31:

50

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 32 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

55 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

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(ix) FEATURE:
5 (A) NAME/KEY: -
(B) LOCATION: complement (1..32)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:31:
10 ACCCTCTTAC CTTGTGGTGC TACCTCCTCT GG 32

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:32:
15 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 32 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
20 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

25 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:32:
AAAACCCAGA TGAACGAGAC GACCAAGGCA CA 32

30 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:33:
(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 32 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
35 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"
40

(ix) FEATURE:
45 (A) NAME/KEY: -
(B) LOCATION: complement (1..32)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:33:
50 TTTTGGGTCT ACTTGCTCTG CTGGTTCCGT GT 32

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:34:
55 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 31 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

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- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
- (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

5

- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:34:

CCCAGATGGA GAACACCTCG GCACAGGACA T

31

10

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:35:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

15

- (A) LENGTH: 31 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
- (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

20

- (ix) FEATURE:

25

- (A) NAME/KEY: -
- (B) LOCATION: complement (1..31)

- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:35:

30 GGGTCTACCT CTTGTGGAGC CGTGTCTGT A

31

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:36:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

35

- (A) LENGTH: 32 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
- (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

40

45

- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:36:

CACGGGGACA AAACGGAACC ACTTGCCTCT CA

32

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:37:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

55

- (A) LENGTH: 32 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

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(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

(ix) FEATURE:

5

(A) NAME/KEY: -

(B) LOCATION: complement (1..32)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:37:

10

GTGCCCCTGT TTTGCCTTGG TGAACGGAGA GT

32

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:38:

15

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 31 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

20

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

25

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:38:

30

CAGGGCAGGA ACACATCTCA CAAGGATCCC A

31

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:39:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 31 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

35

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

40

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: -

(B) LOCATION: complement (1..31)

45

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:39:

50

GTCCCGTCCT TGTGTAGAGT GTTCCTAGGG T

31

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:40:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 31 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

55

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(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

5

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:40:

10 GGGCAGGACC AACGCTAGCA AGGATCCCAA T

31

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:41:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

15 (A) LENGTH: 31 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

20 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

(ix) FEATURE:

25 (A) NAME/KEY: -
(B) LOCATION: complement (1..31)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:41:

30 CCCGTCCTGG TTGCGATCGT TCCTAGGGTT A

31

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:42:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

35 (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

40 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

45

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:42:

50 CAGTGCAACG AGTCCCACCC TTGG

24

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:43:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

55 (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

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- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
- (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

- 5 (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: -
 - (B) LOCATION: complement (1..24)

- 10 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:43:

GTCACGTTGC TCAGGGTGGG AAAC

24

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:44:

- 15 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - 20 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
- (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

25

- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:44:

30 GACCACAAAT CACTCCGATC CCAA

24

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:45:

- 35 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 24 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- 40 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
- (A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

- 45 (ix) FEATURE:
 - (A) NAME/KEY: -
 - (B) LOCATION: complement (1..24)

- 50 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:45:

CTGGTGTTTA GTGAGGCTAG GGTT

24

- (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:46:

- 55 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 - (A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single

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(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

5

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:46:

10

GTCCCCACCA ACACCTCTCT AGTCCTC

27

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:47:

15

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

20

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

25

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: -

(B) LOCATION: complement (1..27)

30

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:47:

CAGGGGTGGT TGTGGAGAGA TCAGGAG

27

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:48:

35

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 33 base pairs

(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

(C) STRANDEDNESS: single

(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

40

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid

(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

45

(ix) FEATURE:

(A) NAME/KEY: -

(B) LOCATION: complement (1..33)

50

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:48:

TGACCGAGAC CCGAAGACTT CACTCAGCTG CCC

33

55 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:49:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 31 base pairs

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(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

5 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

10

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:49:

GAAAACCCAG AACGAGACCA CCAAGGCACA G

31

15 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:50:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 31 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

20

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

25

(ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: -
(B) LOCATION: complement (1..31)

30

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:50:

CTTTTGGGTC TTGCTCTGGT GGTTCCTGT C

35

31

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:51:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 26 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

40

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

45

50 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:51:

CACCAAGGCA CAGGACATTC TGGGAG

26

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:52:

55

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 26 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid

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(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

5 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

10 (ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: -
(B) LOCATION: complement (1..26)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:52:
15 GTGGTTCCGT GTCCTGTAAG ACCCTC. 26

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:53:

20 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 31 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

25 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

30 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:53:

GAAAACCCAG ATGAACGAGA CCAAGGCACA G 31

35 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:54:

40 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 31 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear

45 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

50 (ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: -
(B) LOCATION: complement (1..31)

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:54:

55 CTTTGGGGTC TACTTGCTCT GGTTCGGTGT C 31

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:55:

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- 5 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

10

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:55:

15 GTCCCCACCA ACACCACTCT AGTCCTC

27

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO:56:

- 20 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
(A) LENGTH: 27 base pairs
(B) TYPE: nucleic acid
(C) STRANDEDNESS: single
(D) TOPOLOGY: linear
- 25 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: other nucleic acid
(A) DESCRIPTION: /desc = "nucleic acid"

- 30 (ix) FEATURE:
(A) NAME/KEY: -
(B) LOCATION: complement (1..27)

35 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO:56:
CAGGGGTGGT TGTGGTGAGA TCAGGAG

27

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WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An analog of mpl ligand comprising an amino acid sequence which includes at least one added,
5 at least one deleted or at least one altered glycosylation site.

2. The analog of Claim 1 wherein the glycosylation site is for an N-linked carbohydrate
10 chain.

3. The analog of Claim 1 wherein the glycosylation site is for an O-linked carbohydrate
15 chain.

4. The analog of Claim 1 having at least one additional carbohydrate chain attached thereto as expressed in a eukaryote.

5. The analog of Claim 4 wherein the carbohydrate chain is an N-linked carbohydrate chain.

6. The analog of Claim 4 wherein the carbohydrate chain is an O-linked carbohydrate chain.

25 7. The analog of Claim 1 which is the product of expression of an exogenous DNA sequence in a eukaryote.

30 8. The analog of Claim 5 which is selected from the group consisting of

[Asn³⁰, Thr³²] mpl ligand;
[Asn⁸², Ala⁸³] mpl ligand;
35 [Asn⁸⁷, Thr⁸⁹] mpl ligand;
[Asn⁵³, Thr⁵⁵] mpl ligand;

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[Asn⁵⁸, Thr⁶⁰] mpl ligand;
 [Asn³⁰, Thr³², Asn¹²⁰, Thr¹²²] mpl ligand;
 [Asn³⁷, Gly³⁸, Ser³⁹] mpl ligand;
 [Asn³⁹, Ser⁴¹] mpl ligand;
 5 [Asn⁵⁴, Ser⁵⁶] mpl ligand;
 [Asn⁵², Thr⁵⁴] mpl ligand;
 [Asn^{55'(i)}, Thr⁵⁷] mpl ligand;
 [Asn⁸¹, Thr⁸³] mpl ligand;
 [Asn¹¹⁸, Ser¹²⁰] mpl ligand;
 10 [Asn³⁰, Ser³², Asn¹²⁰, Ser¹²²] mpl ligand;
 [Thr¹⁶³, Asn¹⁶⁴] mpl ligand;
 [Asn³⁰, Thr³², Asn¹²⁰, Thr¹²², Asn⁵⁵⁽ⁱ⁾, Thr⁵⁷] mpl ligand;
 [Asn³⁰, Thr³², Asn^{55'(i)}, Thr⁵⁷, Thr¹⁶³, Asn¹⁶⁴] mpl ligand;
 [Asn⁵⁵, Thr⁵⁷] mpl ligand;
 15 [Asn⁵⁶] mpl ligand;
 [Thr¹⁶³, Asn¹⁶⁴, Thr¹⁶⁶] mpl ligand; and
 [Asn³⁰, Thr³², Asn¹²⁰, Thr¹²², Asn⁵⁵, Thr⁵⁷, Thr¹⁶³,
 Asn¹⁶⁴, Thr¹⁶⁶] mpl ligand.

20 9. An analog of Claim 1, wherein the mpl
 ligand has an amino acid sequence selected from the
 group consisting of:

	mpl ligand 1-332	amino acids 1-332 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 1-199	amino acids 1-199 of FIG. 1
25	mpl ligand 1-191	amino acids 1-191 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 1-183	amino acids 1-183 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 1-174	amino acids 1-174 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 1-163	amino acids 1-163 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 1-153	amino acids 1-153 of FIG. 1
30	mpl ligand 1-152	amino acids 1-152 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 1-151	amino acids 1-151 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 7-332	amino acids 7-332 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 7-191	amino acids 7-191 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 7-199	amino acids 7-199 of FIG. 1
35	mpl ligand 7-183	amino acids 7-183 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 7-174	amino acids 7-174 of FIG. 1

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mpl ligand 7-163	amino acids 7-163 of FIG. 1
mpl ligand 7-153	amino acids 7-153 of FIG. 1
mpl ligand 7-152	amino acids 7-152 of FIG. 1
mpl ligand 7-151	amino acids 7-151 of FIG. 1

5

10. An analog of human mpl ligand selected from the group consisting of:

	[Asn ²²] mpl ligand;
10	[Asn ²⁵] mpl ligand;
	[Asn ³⁸ , Thr ⁴⁰] mpl ligand;
	[Asn ⁸⁶] mpl ligand;
	[Asn ⁹²] mpl ligand;
	[Asn ¹²⁰ , Thr ¹²²] mpl ligand;
15	[Ser ³⁶ , Asn ³⁸ , Thr ⁴⁰] mpl ligand;
	[Asn ⁸⁸ , Thr ⁹⁰] mpl ligand;
	[Asn ²³ , Ser ²⁵] mpl ligand;
	[Asn ⁵⁷ , Ser ⁵⁹] mpl ligand; and
	[Asn ¹¹⁹ , Ser ¹²¹] mpl ligand.

20

11. An analog of human mpl ligand according to Claim 10, wherein said mpl ligand is selected from the group consisting of:

25	mpl ligand 1-332	amino acids 1-332 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 1-199	amino acids 1-199 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 1-191	amino acids 1-191 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 1-183	amino acids 1-183 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 1-174	amino acids 1-174 of FIG. 1
30	mpl ligand 1-163	amino acids 1-163 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 1-153	amino acids 1-153 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 1-152	amino acids 1-152 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 1-151	amino acids 1-151 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 7-332	amino acids 7-332 of FIG. 1
35	mpl ligand 7-199	amino acids 7-199 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 7-191	amino acids 7-191 of FIG. 1

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	mpl ligand 7-183	amino acids 7-183 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 7-174	amino acids 7-174 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 7-163	amino acids 7-163 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 7-153	amino acids 7-153 of FIG. 1
5	mpl ligand 7-152	amino acids 7-152 of FIG. 1
	mpl ligand 7-151	amino acids 7-151 of FIG. 1

12. An analog according to any of Claims 8-11, which is the product of expression of an exogenous
10 DNA sequence in a eukaryotic cell.

13. An analog according to Claim 12, wherein said eukaryotic cell is a mammalian cell.

15 14. An analog of Claim 1, which is [Asn³⁰, Thr³², Asn¹²⁰, Thr¹²², Asn^{55'(i)}, Thr⁵⁷, Thr¹⁶³, Asn¹⁶⁴, Thr¹⁶⁶] mpl ligand 1-174; or [Asn³⁰, Thr³², Asn¹²⁰, Thr¹²², Asn^{55'(i)}, Thr⁵⁷, Thr¹⁶³, Asn¹⁶⁴, Thr¹⁶⁶] mpl ligand 1-199,
20 which is the product of expression of an exogenous DNA sequence in a eukaryotic cell.

15. An analog according to Claim 14, wherein the eukaryotic cell is mammalian.

25

16. An analog according to Claim 15, wherein said mammalian cell is CHO.

17. An analog of mpl ligand comprising an
30 amino acid sequence which comprises (a) substitution of any of the O-linked carbohydrate sites in mpl ligand with an N-linked carbohydrate site; (b) substitution of any of the N-linked carbohydrate sites in mpl ligand with an O-linked carbohydrate site; (c) substitution of
35 any of the O-linked carbohydrate sites in mpl ligand with a different O-linked carbohydrate site; or (d)

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substitution of any of the N-linked carbohydrate sites in mpl ligand with a different N-linked carbohydrate site.

5 18. A DNA sequence encoding an analog of mpl ligand which includes at least one added, at least one deleted or at least one altered glycosylation site.

 19. A DNA sequence encoding an analog of mpl
10 ligand according to any of Claims 1-11 and 13-17.

 20. A eukaryotic host cell transfected with a DNA sequence according to Claim 19 in a manner allowing the host cell to express an analog of mpl ligand.

15

 21. A composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of an mpl ligand analog according to any of Claims 1-11 and 13-17 together with a pharmaceutically acceptable diluent, adjuvant or
20 carrier.

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1	CAGGAGCCACGCCAGCCAGACACCCCGCCAGAAATGGAGCTGACTGAATTGCTCCTC	53
-21	MetGluLeuThrGluLeuLeu	-14
70	GTGGTCATGCTTCTCCTAACTGCAAGGCTAACGCTGTCCAGCCCGGCTCCTCCTGCTTGT	119
-13	ValValMetLeuLeuLeuThrAlaArgLeuThrLeuSerSerProAlaProProAlaCys	7
120	GACCTCCGAGTCCTCAGTAAACTGCTTCGTGACTCCCATGTCTCTTCACAGCAGACTGAGC	179
8	AspLeuArgValLeuSerLysLeuLeuArgAspSerHisValLeuHisSerArgLeuSer	27
180	CAGTGCCCCAGAGGTTACCCCTTTGCCTACACCTGTCTCCTGTGCTGTGGACTTTAGC	239
28	GlnCysProGluValHisProLeuProThrProValLeuLeuProAlaValAspPheSer	47
240	TTGGGAGAAATGGAAAACCCAGATGGAGGAGACCAAGGCACAGGACATTCTGGGAGCAGTG	299
48	LeuGlyGluTrpLysThrGlnMetGluGluThrLysAlaGlnAspIleLeuGlyAlaVal	67
300	ACCCTTCTGCTGGAGGAGTGATGGCAGCACGGGGACAACTGGGACCCACTTGCCCTCTCA	359
68	ThrLeuLeuLeuGluGlyValMetAlaAlaArgGlyGlnLeuGlyProThrCysLeuSer	87
360	TCCCTCCTGGGGCAGCTTCTTGACAGGTCCGTCTCCTCCTTGGGGCCCTGCAGAGCCCTC	419
88	SerLeuLeuGlyGlnLeuSerGlyGlnValArgLeuLeuLeuGlyAlaLeuGlnSerLeu	107

FIG. 1A

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420	CTTGGAACCCAGCTTCCTCACAGGGCAGGACCACAGCTCACAGGATCCCAATGCCATCC	479
108	LeuGlyThrGlnLeuProProGlnGlyArgThrAlaHisLysAspProAsnAlaIle	127
480	TTCTGAGCTTCCAACACACCTGCTCCGAGGAAAGGTGCGTTTCCTGATGCTTGTAGGAGGG	539
128	PheLeuSerPheGlnHisLeuLeuArgGlyLysValArgPheLeuMetLeuValGlyGly	147
540	TCCACCCCTCTGCGTCAGGCGGGCCCCACCCACACAGCTGTCCCCAGCAGAACCTCTCTA	599
148	SerThrLeuCysValArgAlaProProThrThrAlaValProSerArgThrSerLeu	167
600	GTCCCTCACACTGAACGAGCTCCCAACAGGACTTCTGGATTGTGGAGACAAACTTCACT	659
168	ValLeuThrLeuAsnGluLeuProAsnArgThrSerGlyLeuLeuGluThrAsnPheThr	187
660	GCCTCAGCCAGAACTACTGGCTCTGGGCTTCTGAAGTGGCAGCAGGGATTTCAGAGCCAAG	719
188	AlaSerAlaArgThrThrGlySerGlyLeuLeuLysTrpGlnGlnGlyPheArgAlaLys	207
720	ATTCCCTGGTCTGTGAACCAACCTCCAGGTCCCTGGACCAATCCCCGGATACCTGAAC	779
208	IleProGlyLeuLeuAsnGlnThrSerArgSerLeuAspGlnIleProGlyTyrLeuAsn	227
780	AGGATACACGAACTCTTGAATGGAACCTCGTGGACTCTTTCCTGGACCCCTCAGCAGGACC	839
228	ArgIleHisGluLeuLeuAsnGlyThrArgGlyLeuPheProGlyProSerArgArgThr	247

FIG.1B

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840	CTAGAGCCCCGACATTTCCTCAGGAACATCAGACACAGGCTCCCTGCCACCCAACTC	899
248	LeuGlyAlaProAspIleSerSerGlyThrSerAspThrGlySerLeuProProAsnLeu	267
900	CAGCCTGGATATTCTCTTCCCCAACCCATCCTCTACTGGACAGTATACGCTCTTCCCT	959
268	GlnProGlyTyrSerProSerProThrHisProProThrGlyGlnTyrThrLeuPhePro	287
960	CTTCCACCCACCTTGCCCCACCCCTGTGGTCCAGCTCCACCCCCCTGCTTCTGACCCCTTCT	1019
288	LeuProProThrLeuProThrProValValGlnLeuHisProLeuLeuProAspProSer	307
1020	GCTCCAAACGCCCCACCCCTACCAGCCCTCTTCTAAACACATCCTACACCCACTCCCAGAAT	1079
308	AlaProThrProThrProThrSerProLeuLeuAsnThrSerTyrThrHisSerGlnAsn	327
1080	CTGTCTCAGGAAGGTAAGGTTCTCAGACACTGCCGACATCAGCATGTCTCGTGACAG	1139
329	LeuSerGlnGlyEnd	
1140	CTCCCTTCCCTGCAGGGCGCCCTGGGAGACAACTGGACAAGATTTCCTACTTCTCCTG	1199
1200	AAACCCAAAGCCCTGGTAAAGGGATACACAGGACTGAAAGGGAATCATTTTTCACGTG	1259
1260	ACATTATAAACCTTCAGAGCTATTTTTTAAGCTATCAGCAATACTCATCAGAGCAGCT	1319
1320	AGCTCTTTGGTCTATTTTCTGCA	1342

FIG.1C

10	30	50
TCTAGACCA	CTGGAGCTGACTGA	ATTGCTCCTCGTGGTCATGCTTCTCCTAACTGCAA
M E L T E L L L L V V M L L L T A R		
70	90	110
GGCTAACGCTGTCCAGCCCGGCTCCTCCTGTGTGACCTCCGAGTCCTCAGTAAACTGC		
L T L S S P A P A C D L R V L S K L L		
130	150	170
TTTCGTGACTCCCACGTCCTTCACAGCAGACTGAGCCAGTGCCCGAGAGGTTACCCCTTTGC		
R D S H V L H S R L S Q C P E V H P L P		
190	210	230
CTACACCTGTCTGTGCTGCTGTGGACTTTAGCTTGGAGAAATGGAACCCAGATGG		
T P V L L P A V D F S L G E W K T Q M E		
250	270	290
AGGAGACCAAGGCACAGGACATTTCTGGAGCAGTGACCCCTTCTGCTGGAGGGAGTGATGG		
E T K A Q D I L G A V T L L L E G V M A		

FIG. 2A

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310 330 350
CAGCACGGGACAACTGGGACCCACTTGCCTCTCATCCCTCCTGGGGCAGCTTCTGGAC
A R G Q L G P T C L S S L L G Q L S G Q

370 390 410
AGGTCCGTCTCCTTGGGGCCCTGCAGAGCCTCCTTGAACCCAGCTTCTCCACAGG
V R L L L G A L Q S L L G T Q L P P Q G

430 450 470
GCAGGACCACAGCTACAAGGATCCCAATGCCATCTTCTGTAGCTTCCAACACCTGCTCC
R T T A H K D P N A I F L S F Q H L L R

490 510 530
GAGGAAAGGTGCGTTTCTGTATGCTTGTAGAGGGTCCACCCCTCTGCGTCAGCGGGCCC
G K V R F L M L V G G S T L C V R R A P

550 570 590
CACCACACAGCTGTCCCCAGCAGAACCTCTCTAGTCCTCACACTGAACGAGCTCTAGG
P T T A V P S R T S L V L T L N E L *

TCGAC

FIG.2B

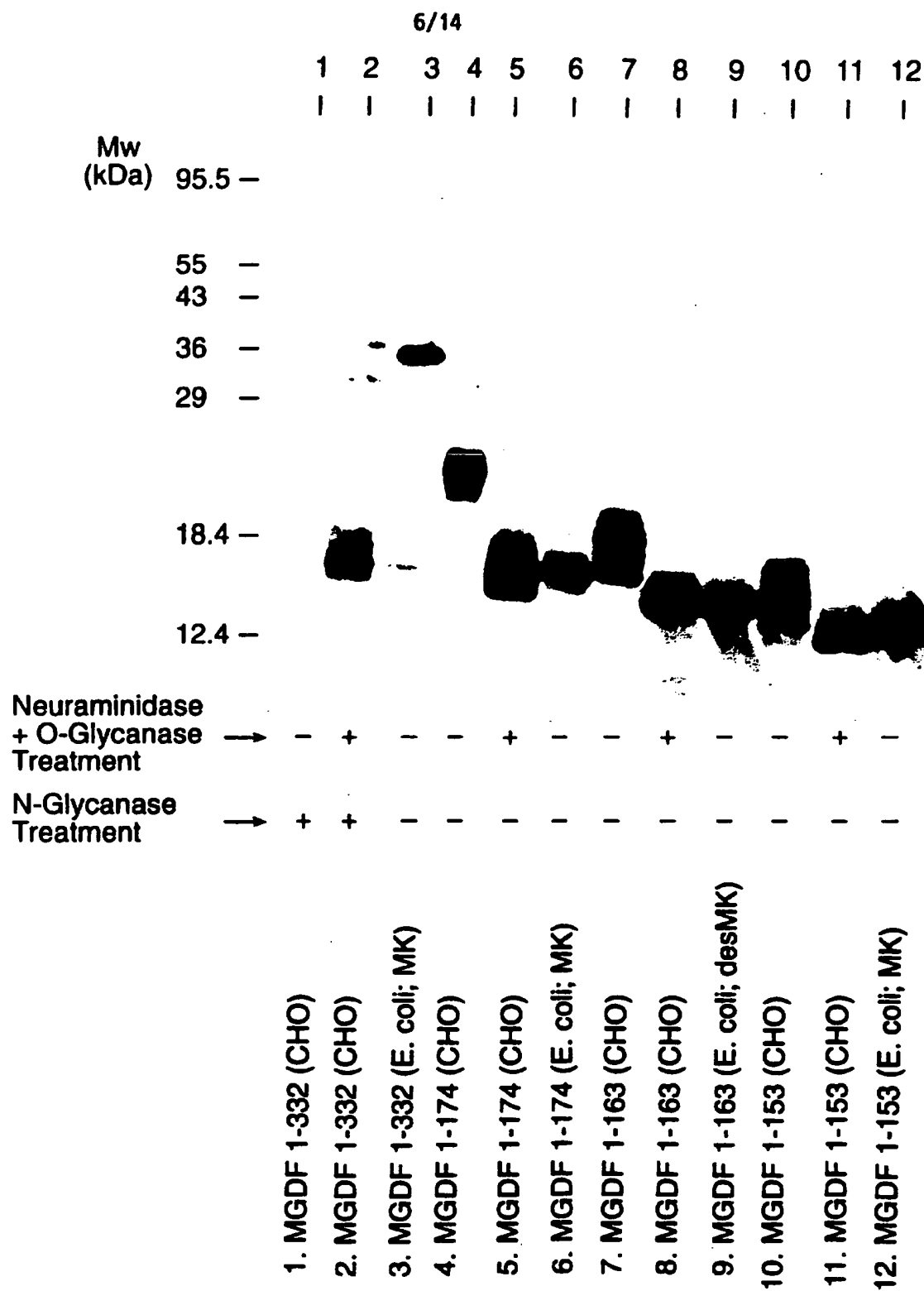
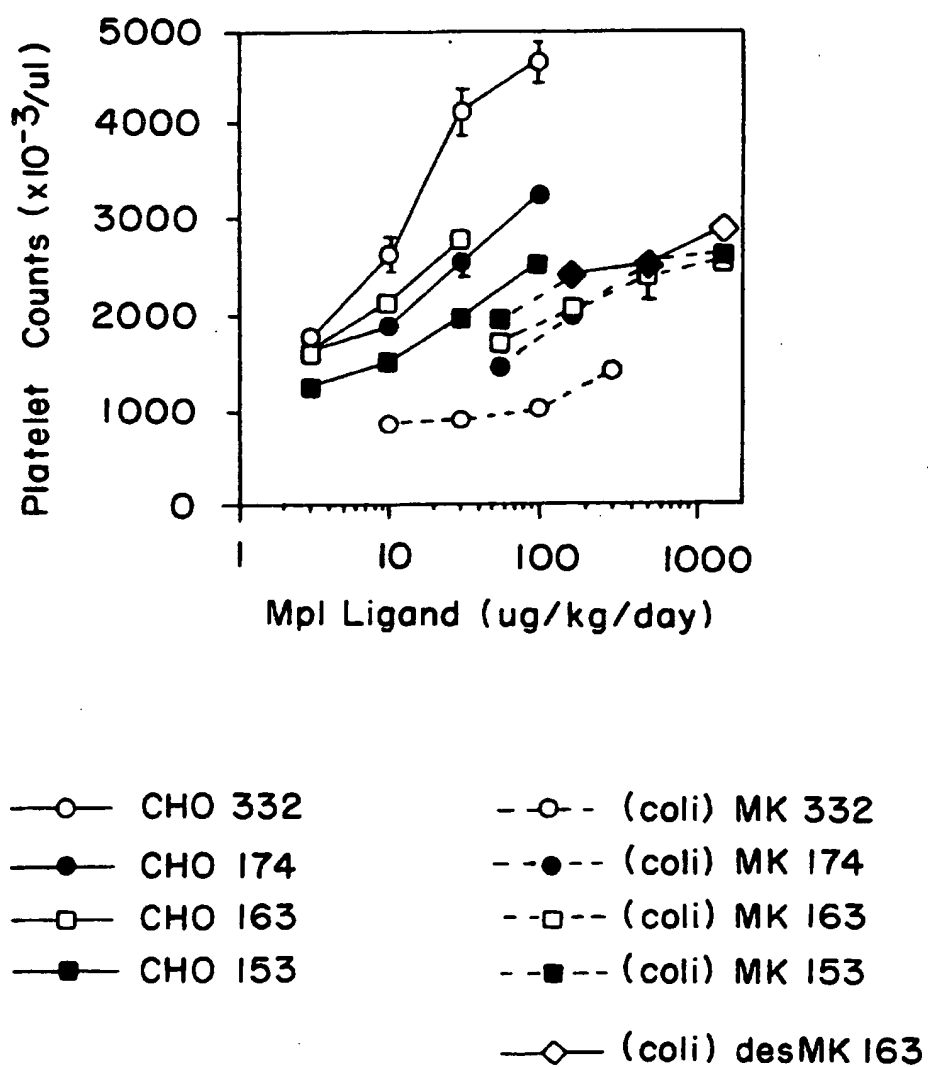


FIG. 3

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FIG. 4



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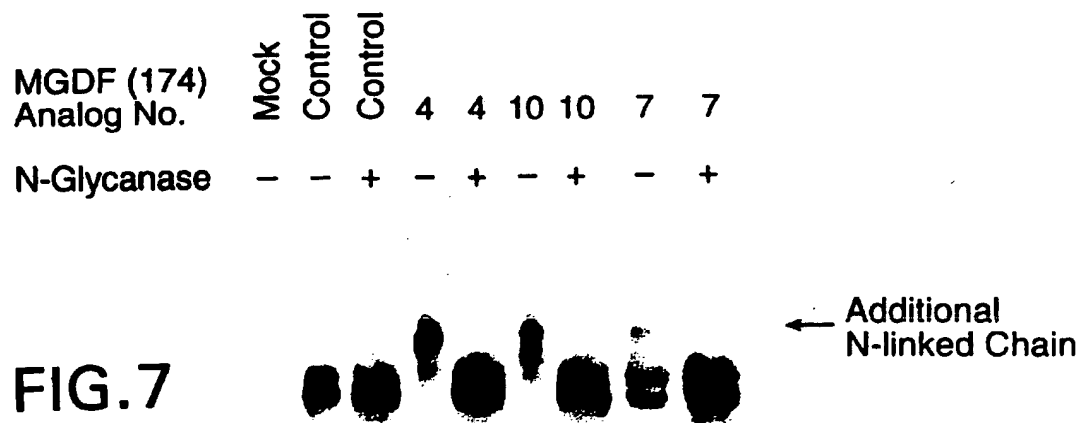
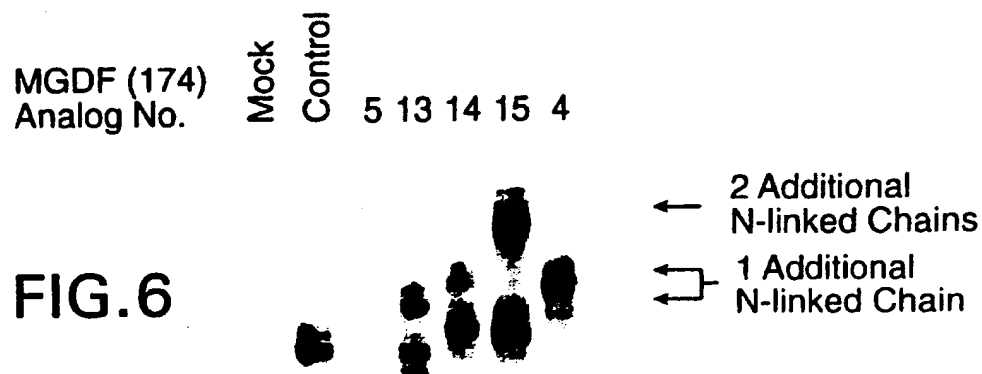
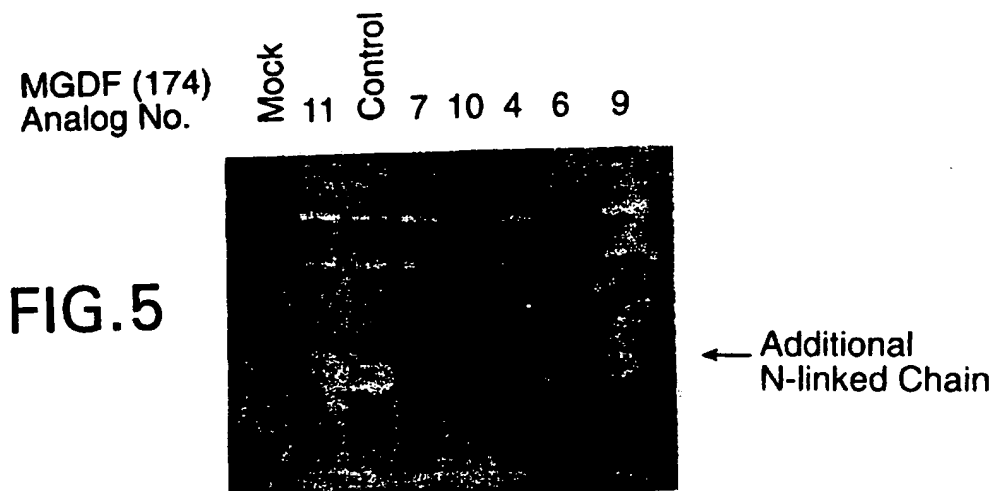


FIG.8A

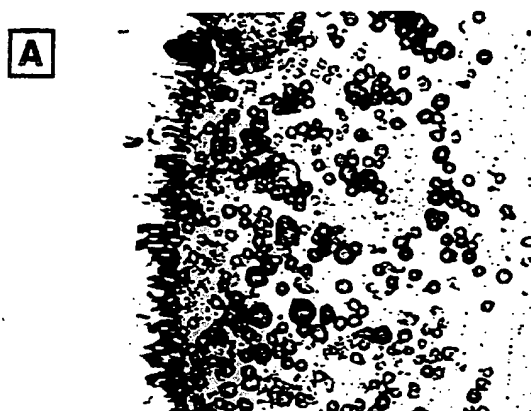


FIG.8B

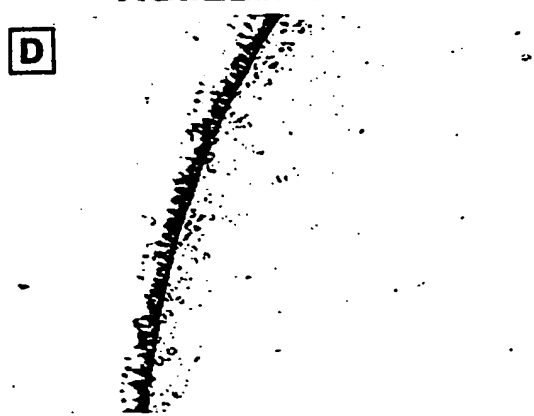
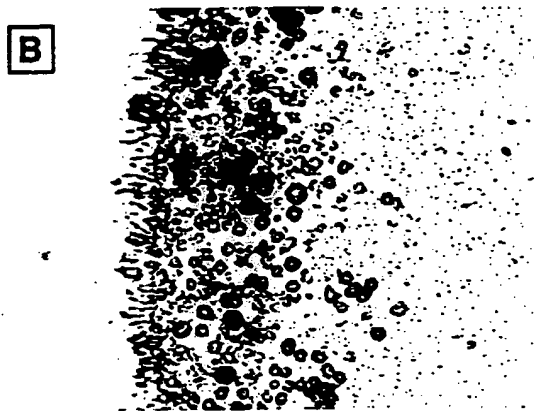


FIG.8C

FIG.8D

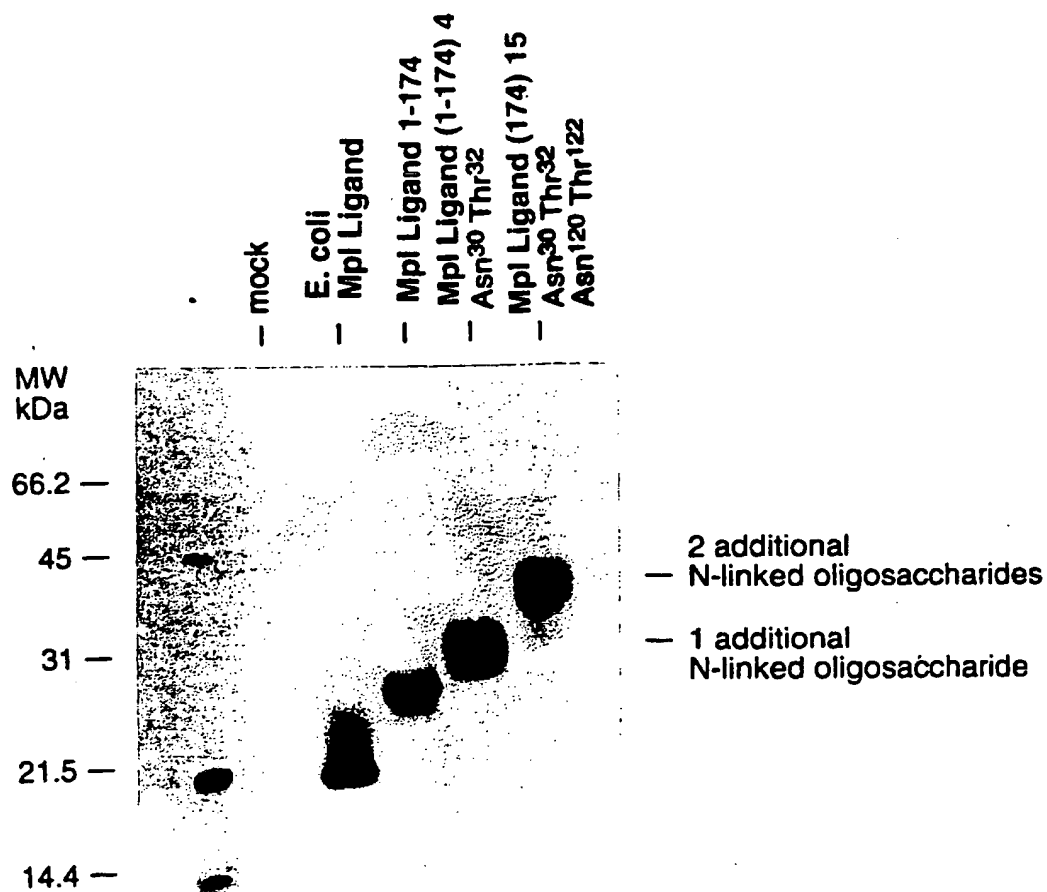


FIG.9

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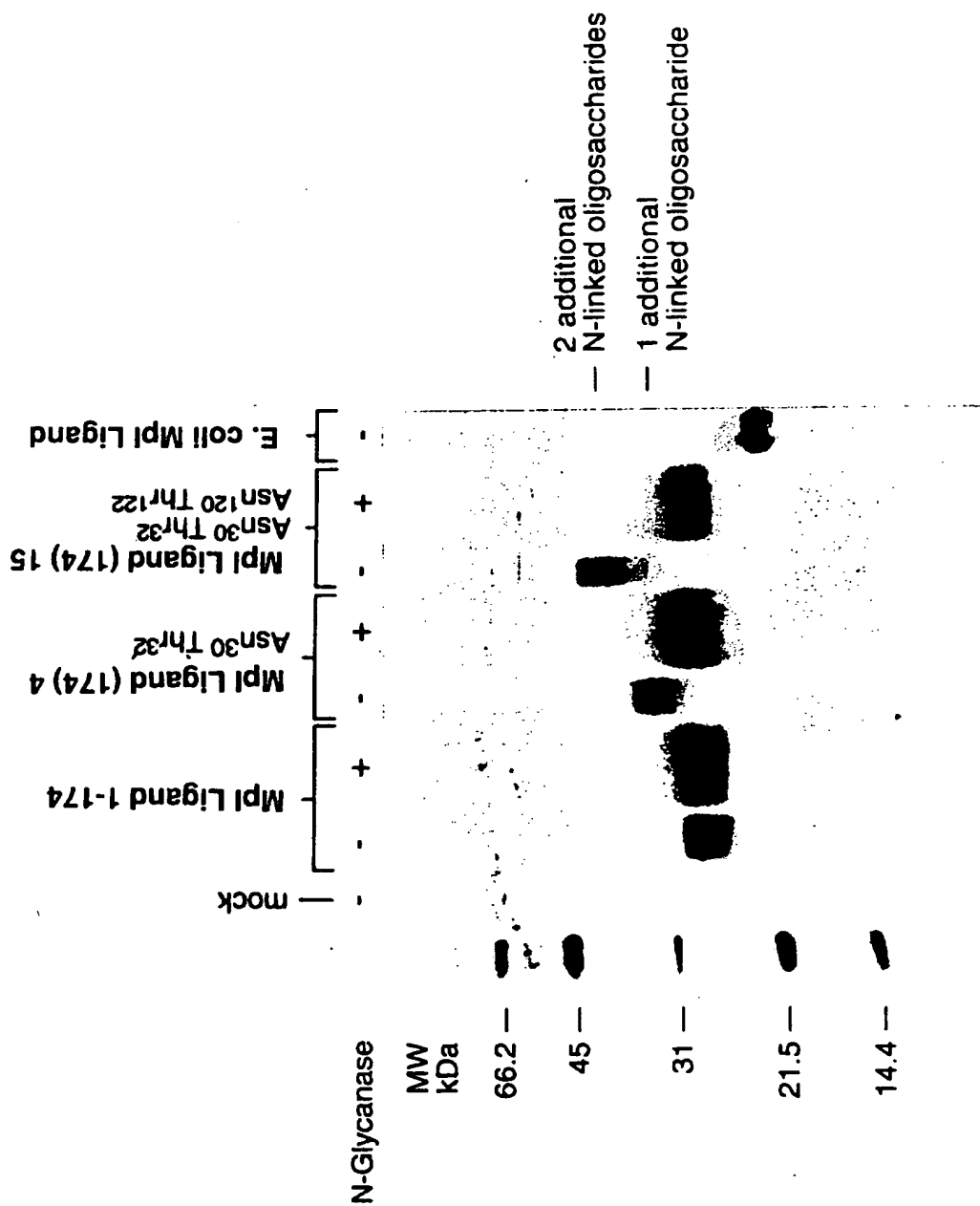
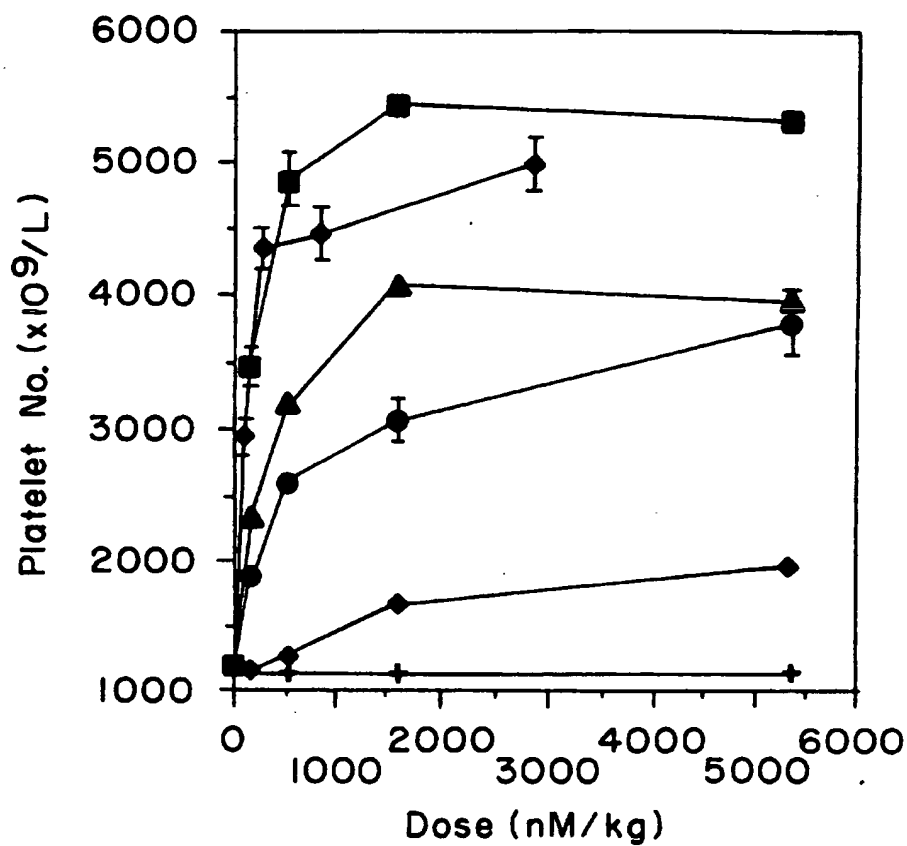


FIG.10

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FIG. II



- 5. CHO-174-15
- ◆— 2. CHO-1-332
- ▲— 4. CHO-174-4
- 3. CHO 1-174
- ◆— 6. E coli Mk 1-174
- +— 1. Carrier

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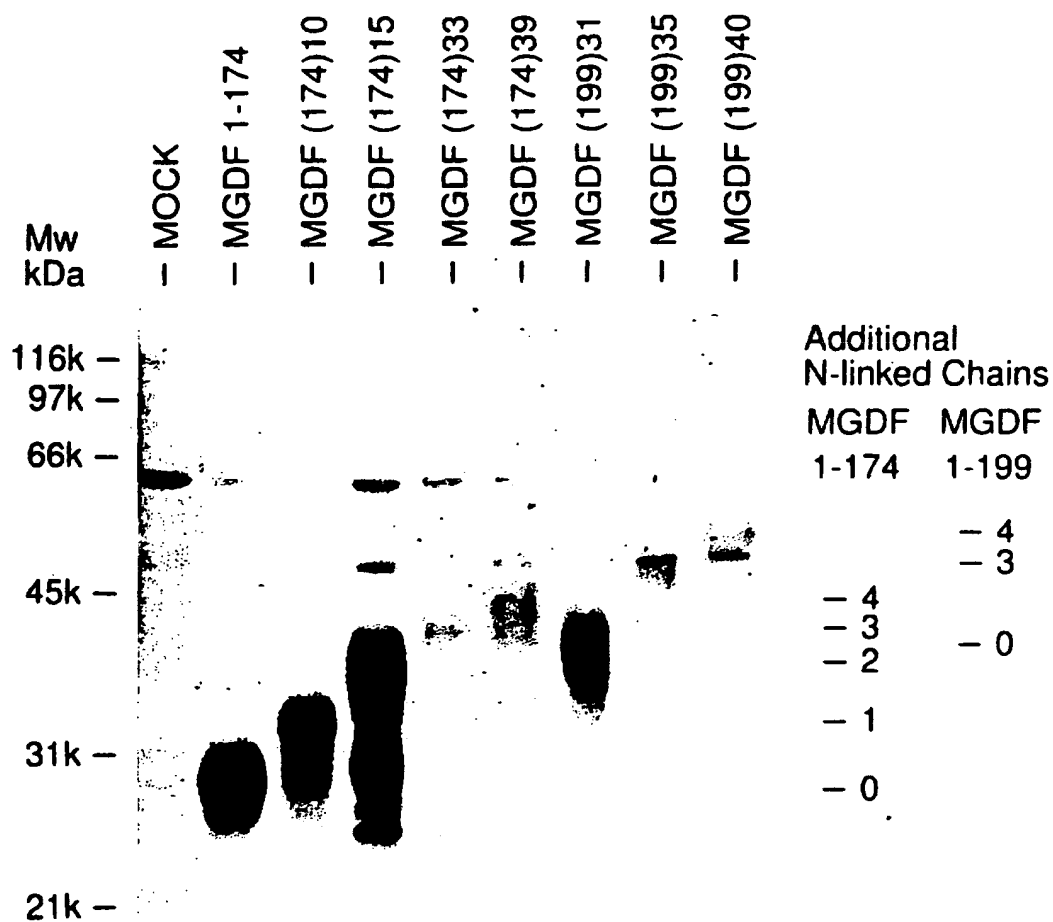


FIG.12

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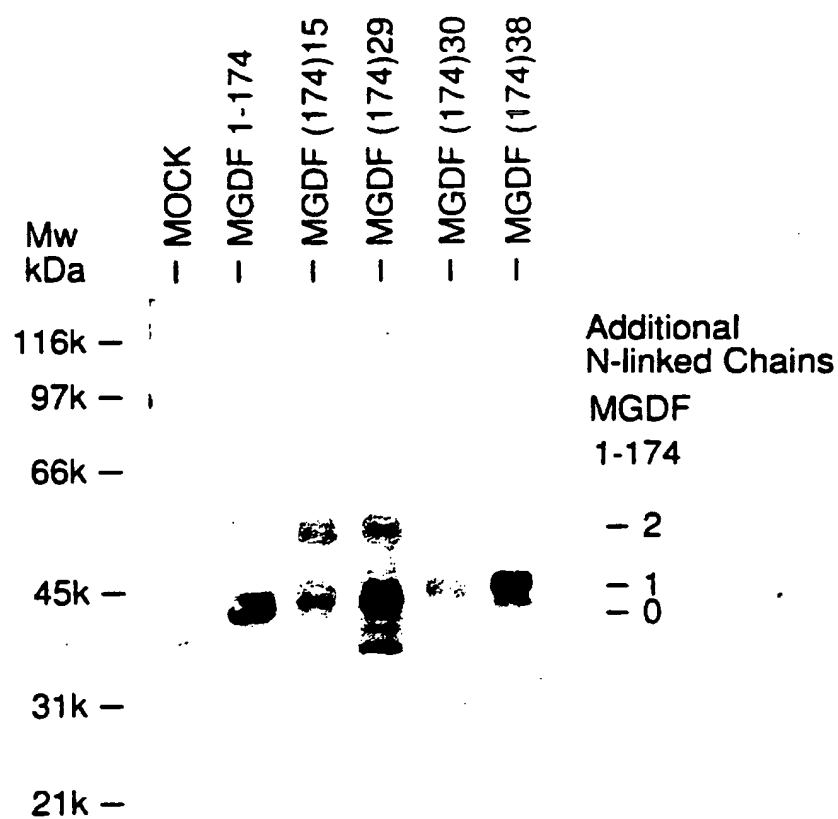


FIG.13

Brown F, Mire-Sluis AR (eds): Biological Characterization and Assay of Cytokines and Growth Factors. Dev Biol Stand. Basel, Karger, 1999, vol 97, pp 39-47

Chromatography of Recombinant Proteins

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Abstract: Variants of intact polypeptides/proteins ranging in mass from 6,500 to 70,000 Da were easily separated using reversed-phaseHPLC (rpHPLC) or affinity chromatography. A variant of rhIGF-I, where the racemization of a serine residue was detected in the intact molecule, was resolved from rhIGF-I within 25 minutes by rpHPLC. Other variants of rhIGF-I separated by this method include methionine sulfoxide at position 59, des Gly¹, des Gly¹Pro², Glu for Asp substitution at position 20 and incorrectly folded IGF-I. For rhDNase (~ 40 kDa), affinity chromatography was able to clearly resolve three different amino acids (Asn, Asp and iso-Asp) at position 74 of the intact glycoprotein. The presence or absence of O-linked sugars on Thr -37 of recombinant human thrombopoietin was rapidly demonstrated by rpHPLC. While the separation of these types of variants is essential, the demonstration of biological activity is critical for designing specifications that allow the administration of these proteins into humans. Once a correlation exists between the variant and its biological activity, control of the manufacturing process can be better achieved with analytical methodology.

INTRODUCTION

The advent of recombinant DNA technology has resulted in the initiation of multiple clinical trials in the areas of oncology, endocrinology, and cardiovascular disease. In the last 10 years, over a dozen therapeutic recombinant proteins have been licensed and hundreds more have entered clinical trials.

One of the most critical parameters to control during production is the introduction of variants of the desired protein into the manufacturing process. Proteins are subject to a variety of post-translational modifications (e.g. glycosylation, phosphorylation, oxidation, deamidation, proteolytic cleavage, gamma carboxylation). In addition, point mutations [1] and unexpected substitutions (e.g. norleucine for methionine) arising from fermentation conditions have also been described for recombinant proteins [2].

The separation and corresponding biological activity of variants of three proteins recombinant human insulin-like growth factor-I (rhIGF-I), recombinant human deoxyribonuclease I (rhDNase I), and recombinant human thrombopoietin (rhTPO) will be shown. Finally, the role of analytical methodology in the design of a strong control system for the manufacture of recombinant protein therapeutics will be discussed.

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